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ARMIES OF AXIS READY TO BEGIN DRIVE ON EGYPT

Furious Offensive by Italo-German Forces Now Seen Imminent

BRITISH ERECT DEFENSES

Fear Attack From Direction Of Africa—Rommel, Bastico Have Clear Field

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ROME, September 3.—Egypt which is in dispute between the Axis Powers and Britain, is coming in for a greater share of the world's attention, for there an Axis offensive on a greater scale than any before is going to be launched by combined German-Italian forces.

The prediction is confidently made in informed Italian quarters here that the offensive, in the nature of a response to the advances which have been made by the German forces in the Caucasus, will be but a preliminary to what these quarters believe to be a campaign whose scale will be commensurate with the immensity of what is at stake.

In the meantime America, Britain, and the Soviet Union, cooperating with one another, are busily employed on the establishment of a new front in Iran against Germany, whose Alpine corps, having crossed Elbrus, the highest peak of the Caucasus Mountains, is poised for a thrust against the allied forces in the surrounding country.

British Fear Drive From Africa

In spite of this the British in Egypt are in fear of an attack from the direction of Africa.

There are mounting signs that they consider the threat of such an attack to be a real one.

One of these signs is the feverish way in which they are constructing a series of three lines for the defense of the most vital part of Egypt.

The first line starts from El Alamein. The second traverses the delta of the Nile River. The third is through the Sinai mountain range on the border between Egypt and Palestine.

It is possible to see considerable significance in the fact that it will be the duty of the main body of the forces maintained by Britain in West Asia to man these defenses. The British in Egypt seem to have satisfied themselves that the Axis attack on the heart of Egypt, if it comes, will be from Africa.

The comment was made by Italian observers here that the British in Egypt have every reason to know what will be the consequences of a successful Axis drive against the Suez. These observers were sure that the thought ever present in the minds of the British who are setting themselves to defend Egypt or the region of the Gulf of Suez is that it will be the easiest thing in the world for Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel and Field-Marshal Ettore Bastico, men with the experience of desert warfare, who between them are responsible for the operations of the combined German and Italian forces in the African campaign, to have their men overrun an enormous area extending from North Africa to West Asia in a short space of time once they are on the opposite side of the Gulf of Suez.

British Aware of Danger

To Britain, it is gathered from views expressed in competent Italian quarters, the coming battle for Egypt is a matter of the first im-

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Nazis and British Exchange Artillery Fire Over Channel

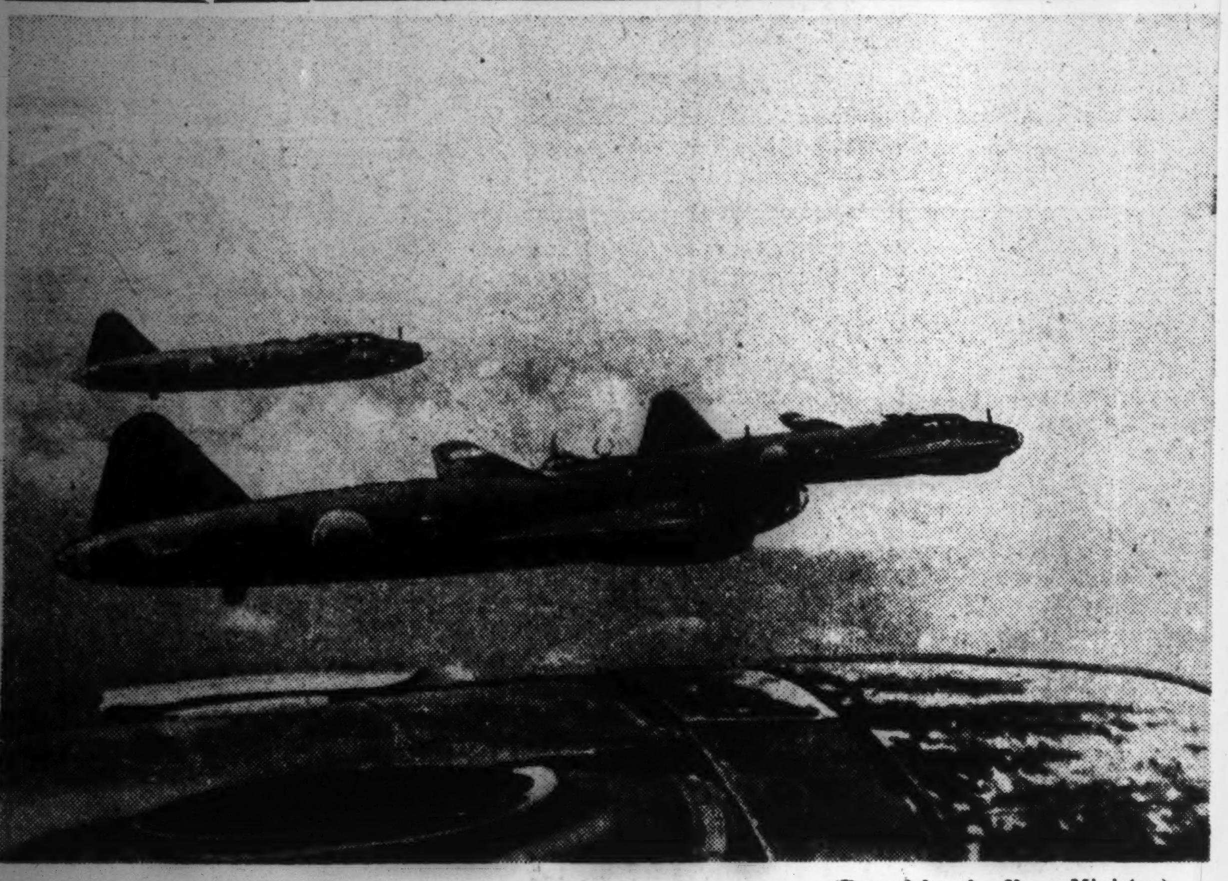
Domei

LISBON, September 4.—Intense artillery fire was exchanged by British and German artillery units over the Dover Channel this evening, according to a Reuters dispatch from London received here today.

A fierce bombardment was first launched by the British side whereupon all the German long-range defense guns along the northern French coast between Boulogne and Calais opened fire in reply, the report said.

The dark sky was illuminated with the rapid fire of the giant-guns and the coastal towns on both sides were shaken by explosions, it was said.

Pride of Navy on Way to Attack Port Moresby



(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Japanese Moved From U.S. Coast Total 71,000 Nisei, 40,000 Issei

12 Nipponese Towns Built in California, Arizona, Kansas, Utah, Wyoming to Accommodate Evacuees

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, September 3.—A report on the actual conditions prevailing among first and second generation Japanese who have been placed in concentration camps or forcibly evacuated from the west coast and are now living in newly sprung Japanese towns in the interior has come from a group of Swedish correspondents who recently concluded a tour of inspection.

Over 12 Japanese towns are being built in California, Arizona, Kansas, Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. These newly built towns are expected to be settled by 110,000 Japanese of whom 71,000 are second generation and 40,000 first generation. Most of the first generation Japanese are those who came to America before 1907. These 110,000 Japanese were residents of the west coast but at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia were forced to evacuate the 150 kilometers strip of land bordering the coast from Canada to Mexico. A greater part of the second generation Japanese are considered by the authorities to be good American citizens, but it is probable that the authorities did not believe it safe to allow them to remain. Within two months, every Japanese was placed in a concentration camp situated outside of military zones. Some second generation Japanese moved to the interior before the forced evacuation took place to avoid personal danger but their way was difficult for along the highways were posted signs saying "Japanese not allowed" and "Don't sell gas to Japanese." Most of these second generation Japanese were forced to return and enter concentration camps.

From these concentration camps the Japanese are being sent to newly built towns in the interior. 20,000 Japanese are living in one Arizona town which until a few months ago was a barren stretch of land. Another area in Arizona to which Japanese will be sent is a desert. But a new waterway will be built to draw water from the Colorado River and it is expected that this barren desert will soon be made to bloom in the industrious hands of the Japanese.

The evacuation of the Japanese from the West means a fatal reduction in vegetable production and a severe blow to American agriculture. Japanese in the West owned over 6,000 farms, valued at about 72 million dollars. Areas under cultivation by Japanese amounted to one-third of California's vegetable producing district. The total strawberry production and half the production of tomatoes were in Japanese hands.

Schools, laundries, hospitals, police stations and fire brigades' stations are to be created in all Japanese towns by the forthcoming winter. Only primary schools will be established at first. Youths of higher school ages will be given a chance to pursue their studies outside the Japanese towns.

The Japanese towns, although protected by American gendarmes, are an autonomous civil government.

The setting up of these Japanese towns has had varied effects on the question of Japanese in America and in other directions. For instance, there were 7,000 Japanese working in Colorado sugar factories. With the evacuation of the Japanese from the West, more Japanese will flow into Colorado. This has created a furor. Senator Edward Johnson said:

"We must prohibit the influx of Japanese Nisei into Colorado. We cannot permit a situation to be brought about where the migration of Japanese from the West Coast into Colorado will give rise to the lowering of the wage standard in Colorado."

Against this, Governor Kerr of Colorado counseled moderation by declaring:

"Japanese Nisei have equal rights with the Americans."

Kerr's view apparently is shared by the citizens of Colorado.

Eisenhauer, younger brother of the commander of the American troops stationed in Britain and who took command of the Japanese evacuation, praised the demeanor of the evacuating Japanese by saying:

"The Japanese evacuated willingly and with good grace."

This fine attitude of the Japanese is being lauded by Americans in general and has checked possible maneuvers on the part of Americans of extreme anti-Japanese leaning.

ALLIED TIN STOCK LOW

London Feels Economy Will Not Improve Bad Situation

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—Commenting on the announcement made by the United States to cut down tin consumption to about 65,000 tons, the London Times declared in the recent issue that even if all the United Nations economize their consumption to one-third, the Allied Nations will be from 85,000 to 90,000 tons short of demand, according to London dispatches today.

RADIO GYMNASTICS POPULAR

Those Taking Part Show Increase Of Over 100,000,000

The total number of persons who attended radio gymnastics during 1941 was 279,035,899, an increase of over 100,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1937, according to the Welfare Ministry, reports the Nichi Nichi.

Of this figure, 219,143,540 were people in general; 35,926,326 workers in factories and mines; 19,043,578 people of Chosen, and 4,922,454 people of Taiwan. This clearly shows that the general public has come to recognize importance of physical training.

CASUALTIES MOUNT IN NORTHEAST INDIA

British Police Fire on Civilians Killing or Injuring Twelve Near Jaipur

Domei

LISBON, September 4.—Clashes between Indians and British police in northeast India continued to take place on an intensified scale, according to British reports received here.

Twelve Indian civilians were either killed or injured today by police gunfire near Jaipur, Assam Province, the reports revealed adding that three casualties resulted from a clash occurring at Lachsary railway station near Patna, Bihar Orisa Province, while one native was killed by the police at the Khanpur station in the same region.

Moreover, Indian civilians in the Kanrup region situated near the border of Burma were subjected to a £1,125 fine on charges of disturbing commodity distribution and official duties, the reports said.

Indians Trust Nippon Broadcasts

Domei

RANGOON, September 4.—The confidence of the Indians in the news broadcasts from Japan, troubles caused by the undisciplined Australian troops in India and the recent trend of the movement for Indian independence were told by a certain Mr. Mogun who came to Rangoon from Calcutta in the middle of June as the last Indian to enter Burma from India after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Leaving Bombay on April 4, Mr. Mogun entered Rangoon after journeying approximately two months via Chittagong and Akyab.

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Mr. Mogun said, Indians had been told by the British authorities that it was impossible for Japan to fight with Britain and the United States because Japan was exhausted in its war with Chung-

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IRISH UPRISINGS GROWING WORSE; STRIKES SPREAD

Belfast Dockyard Workers Walk Out—American Officer Stoned in Street

YANKEES ARE ABUSED

Many Stores Closed and Black Flags Are Draped in Protest Over Execution

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, September 4.—The anti-British uprisings which broke out on September 1 in connection with the execution of Thomas Williams, a member of the outlawed Irish Army, charged with the murder of a constable in Belfast (North Ireland), and in connection with the request for the withdrawal of the American forces, from all appearance seem to be gradually spreading.

Several thousands of factory workers in Dublin have gone on strike as a protest to the execution of Williams, according to a Dublin newspaper. Also police in the Ulster district clashed and exchanged shots with armed Irish citizens. Under the circumstances, the quarters where the American troops are garrisoned are being very closely guarded.

Strikes have broken out in the Belfast dockyards also. The women workers in the Londonderry factories have suspended work and joined the demonstrations.

The English side reports that an American officer was stoned while driving through the streets of Belfast. American soldiers wandering lost in the streets have been subjected to the abuses of the citizens, and the masses ridicule the soldiers shouting "Why don't you go home?" It is also reported that many of the stores are closed and black flags are hoisted in remonstrance to the execution of Williams.

Demonstrations Continue

Domei

LISBON, September 4.—Anti-British demonstrations which flared up at various places in Northern Ireland, as a result of the execution of Thomas Williams, 19-year old member of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, continued to spread.

According to a Reuters dispatch from Belfast, a group of Irish Nationalists blasted the Randalstown police barracks with a time-bomb, causing serious injuries to two policemen.

Meanwhile, the British police authorities carried out wholesale arrests from the night of September 2 to the next morning of persons suspected of being involved in the anti-British plot of the Irish Republican Army. They have arrested about 100 persons on charges of alleged activities against the Government.

A British police corps attacked the residential quarters of members of the Irish Republican Party in the western part of Belfast and arrested a large number of Irishmen, while enraged Irish clashed with the police corps when they attempted to free those arrested, as a result of which many were wounded.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the Irish demand for the withdrawal of the American troops from Ireland has been intensified.

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, September 6, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials, which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Mohammedans and East Asia's Mission

CHUGAI—As has repeatedly been pointed out by us before, it is when all of the American and British forces have been driven out of all East Asia that it will become possible for all the races and peoples of Asia to live in a clear and cheerful atmosphere and increase their welfare and happiness.

The task before the peoples of Asia, it is clear, is to meet their common enemies of America and Britain, with a strong sense of the duty to act in unity with the others in striving for a realization of their common purpose. And there must not be any doubt in their minds that this is a task which has to be achieved in the shortest possible time.

We should think that there would be no need of reminding the peoples of the fact that they owe it to themselves to unite in realizing the ideal of a Greater East Asia purged from all American and British influence.

We feel that things are rapidly getting to the point where all the races and people inhabiting this part of the earth must pool their resources to see that the task of eliminating American and British forces from Greater East Asia is performed satisfactorily.

There is much significance in the fact that the people of India have risen against Britain to realize the ideal of an India for the Indians. This struggle of theirs for the liberation of themselves from British rule means that like the rest of the races of Asia the people of India

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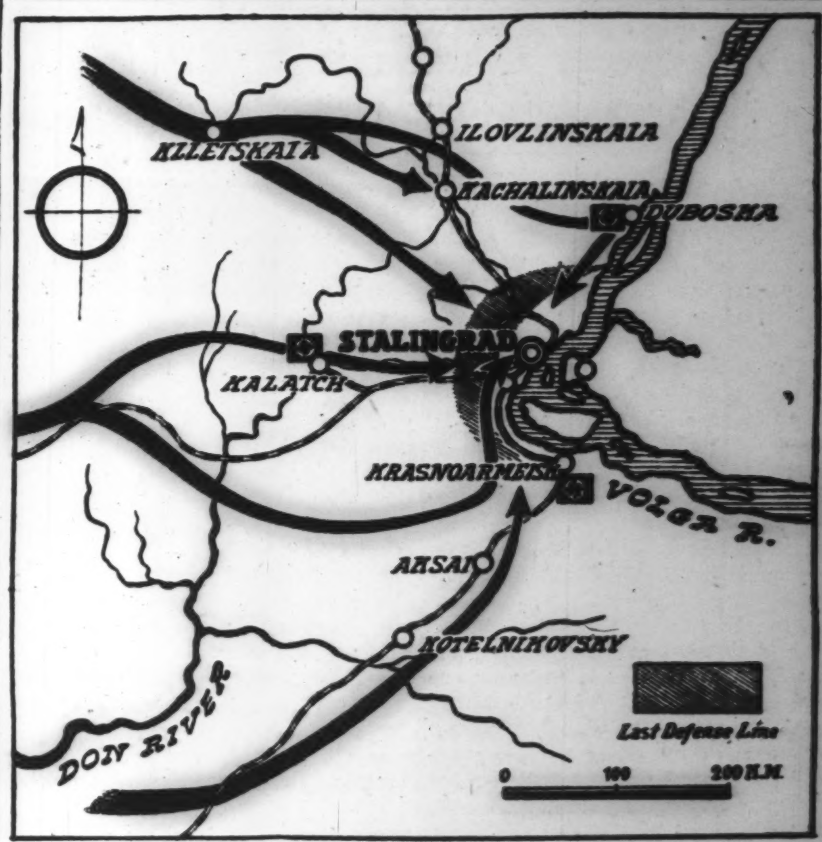
MORE NAZI UNITS ENTER STALINGRAD OUTSKIRTS; TANKS ALSO ROLLING IN

Germans Close in on Stalingrad



With more Nazi forces smashing their way into the suburbs of Stalingrad from the northwest and southwest, even British military authorities admitted Friday that the important Soviet stronghold on the Volga was doomed.

Ground Troops Advance As Luftwaffe Rains Tons of Bombs

RED STAR DESPERATE

City Is Doomed, British Military Authorities Admit; Berlin Tells of Kerch Crossing

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 4.—German spearheads have already entered the northwestern outskirts of Stalingrad, it is learned in an unconfirmed report from London.

More reliable reports, however, admit that the Germans have actually smashed through the more important entrances leading into the city.

Meanwhile, the British Broadcasting Corporation graphically reports that more than one hundred German tanks are rolling into the important Soviet city, smashing through the southwestern defense zones.

Thousands of ground troops under cover of the spearhead and large tank units continue to advance on the city, the British radio said. It added that the German air forces are blitzkrieging the Soviet forces as they rain tons of bombs on the Red stronghold or fly low and machine-gun the Red Army's positions.

On the other hand, the Red Star, the official organ of the Red Army, has appealed to the citizens to hold out and that they should expect another Battle of Verdun.

Stalingrad is doomed, reluctantly, admit the British military authorities.

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 4.—German tank units, after piercing a Soviet position west of Stalingrad and occupying Soviet barracks, have reached a western suburb of Stalingrad, the German High Command announced on Friday.

A detached German unit, after a hot pursuit of retreating Soviets, have occupied an important height, while still another detached unit have captured a village despite desperate Soviet resistance, the same announcement adds.

In the north and northeast of Stalingrad the Germans, overcoming stubborn Soviet resistance, have continued their advance.

In the north of Stalingrad Soviets with over 150 tanks attempted to counter-attack the Germans that had reached the Volga, but were frustrated.

Kerch Strait Crossed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 4—Following are details of the crossing of Kerch Strait by Italo-German forces and of their successful landing on Taman Peninsula.

Leaving a certain base in the Kerch Peninsula, the German transport fleet, braving a pouring rain, reached its destination at daybreak on September 2. One unit landed in the southern part of Taman Peninsula, while another set foot on the northern part of Fantarovskaya Island.

They immediately commenced attacks and, after severe fighting, pushed back the Soviet forces and reduced Soviet points along the coast. Some of the German steel barges were spotted by Soviet searchlights and received severe firing before effecting landing.

After completing landing at 6:00 a.m., the German forces occupied the bridgeheads, from where they opened attacks, forcing the Soviets, which attempted to retreat from Taman Bay, to turn southward.

The Rumanian troops, reinforced by Germans, succeeded in securing a foothold on a certain islet in Kerch Strait after severe fighting, thus establishing contact with the Rumanian forces in the Caucasus.

Reds Admit Setbacks

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

KUIBISHEV, September 3.—Admitting a German penetration and a partial Soviet retreat, the Soviet Board of Information announced at noon on Thursday:

"Soviet forces in the southwest of

(Continued on Page 2)

WILLKIE HAS CONFAB WITH ENVOY OF IRAQ

Roosevelt Emissary Accepts El Gailani's Invitation to Visit Country

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—Wendell Willkie, special envoy of President Roosevelt, following a conference with Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha in Cairo today, held an interview with El Gailani, acting Iraq Minister to Egypt, the DNB reported here today, quoting reliable information received from Cairo.

In the course of the interview, it is said that Willkie readily accepted an invitation from the acting Iraq Minister in Egypt to visit Iraq.

It is further understood that Willkie is expected to leave Cairo for Ankara Sunday.

Meanwhile, according to an Istanbul dispatch received here, Noumann Menemencioglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, arrived in Istanbul today from Ankara and promptly held a conference with Turkish Premier General Ismet Inonu. It is believed that they discussed matters regarding the scheduled visit of Willkie to Ankara.

Willkie Conveys Message

Domei

LISBON, September 4.—Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special envoy, today was received in audience by King Farouk I of Egypt and tendered to the King a personal message from Roosevelt, according to Cairo dispatches received here today.

Roosevelt Confers With Currie

Domei

LISBON, September 4.—President Roosevelt, with members of his Cabinet, held a lengthy conference with Dr. Lauchlin Currie, who recently returned to Washington from a prolonged visit to Chungking as his personal envoy, according to Washington dispatches.

It is reported that the status quo of the Chungking regime as studied by Dr. Currie was the main topic under discussion at the parley.

Meanwhile, it is understood that Roosevelt will dispatch a new personal envoy to Chungking in the near future.

Nomination Is Confirmed

The Imperial Japanese Government has confirmed the nomination of Mr. Max Pestalozzi, of Zurich, Switzerland, as Assistant-Delegate of the International Red Cross Committee, Geneva. Mr. Pestalozzi is Manager of the Swiss Silk firm Charles Rudolph & Co., 254 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

SEPARATE U.S. UNITS LAND IN LIBREVILLE

Vichy Journal Charges Allies With Attempting to Control Colonies in Africa

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 4.—Simultaneously with the dispatch of American Expeditionary Forces to Belgian Congo and the Liberia Negro Republic, separate American Expeditionary Forces are said to have been landed in Libreville, French Equatorial Africa, according to a Lisbon dispatch.

British forces, too, have apparently been landed in Libreville, Vichy cables say.

It is evident, says a Vichy journal, that the Anglo-American nations are intriguing to place the various colonies in Africa under their control and contemplating building a transport route from French Equatorial Africa to the Nile valleys.

The Vichy journal demands definite action by the Vichy Government for the defense of the French possessions in Africa.

The German Foreign Office quarters say that, in view of the repeated infringements on French sovereignty by the Anglo-American nations, Vichy's attitude toward them will be more definite. This statement is attracting attention.

Libreville, capital of Gabon, French Equatorial Africa, is a good port in Guinea Bay with a submarine cable connecting it with Europe via Dakar. It is an important military and transport point. Libreville was originally a free colony of the negroes. There are at present between 4,000 and 5,000 whites. De Gaullist troops are stationed there.

Pierlot Explains

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, September 5.—Ex-Premier Hubert Pierlot, of the Exiled Belgian Government in London, returned to London from his visit, via the United States, to the Belgian Congo. He made the following comments with regard to the landing of the American forces in Africa when interviewed by reporters on September 4.

"Many Americans have landed near Leopoldville. They have come to make necessary preparations for the landing of the various military materials sent to Africa and the West Asia front, and to prepare for the stationing of troops there."

Ali Arrives in Kuibishev

Domei

KUIBISHEV, September 3.—Mr. Madjid Ali, new Iranian Ambassador to the Soviet Union, arrived here yesterday.

BANGKOK TO BECOME IMPORTANT HARBOR

Skipper Who Spent 26 Years on Seas Envisions Bustling Future

Bangkok situated on the bank of the Me Yom River presents a peaceful scene when the Flag of the Rising Sun is fluttering in the blue sky. Facing the South Seas it will become an important exporting and importing harbor which will facilitate the development of Thailand.

In a recent interview with a Domei reporter, Captain Kentaro Yamada of a transport of the Mitsui Kisen Kaisha, who hails from Kagawa Prefecture and who has spent 26 years on the seas, made the following remarks on the future possible development of Bangkok as a harbor:

"When I used to stop at this harbor some 10 years ago, British boats were proudly crowding the harbor. But now there are no other boats, but boats with the Flag of Rising Sun. At 21, I started my career as a mariner and went to Europe and Australia on many occasions. I stopped at Bangkok seven or eight times some 10 years ago, but since then I have not had a chance to come to the harbor till this year.

Touches City Three Times

"Since the war started I have been here three times. The city of Bangkok stands on the bank of the Me Yom River and the harbor has the former 'Mitsui Pier' and the new pier under government management. The mouth of the river being very shallow only some five or six meters deep owing to the mud carried down from the upper stream, large-sized ships must unload outside the harbor. It is amazing how much time and expense are spent in unloading the cargoes outside the harbor and then to be carried to the pier.

"The most urgent problem at present is to dig the mouth of the river deep enough for any large boat to come right to the pier. For the construction of the new pier, the Thai government has already spent some ¥120,000,000. The pier, however, is not yet in actual use because the railway does not reach the pier.

"All the large ships must stop at a point some 20 miles away from the mouth of the river, which is dotted with several small islands. On those islands all kinds of tropical trees grow thick and deep, while the fishermen's simple huts are seen scattered here and there. The cargoes have to be moved to ferry-steamers. It must be carefully observed that the ships should drop anchor on the north of the islands in summer in order to avoid the strong south wind, and in winter the south of the island should be chosen as the place for anchorage.

Have to Wait for Tide

"Then the ferry-steamers, loaded to their full capacity sail up to the mouth of the river through shallow delta. The high tide must be taken advantage of for it does not take more than two and half hours to get to Paknam, a small town in the south of Bangkok, otherwise the ferry-steamers must wait over-night for the high tide. At Paknam, quarantine inspection is conducted on all the steamers and then they go up the river, leaving the famous tower behind in the stream. From Paknam to Bangkok it is 20 miles and takes two or three hours. On both sides of the river, wide plains spread covered with tall green trees, with some houses of the Asiatic style coming into sight.

"Compared with the pre-war time the city of Bangkok looks much cleaner and the people seem high spirited and energetic. There are not very many places we enjoy visiting except Buddhist temples."

Casualties Mount In Northeast India

(Continued From Page 1)

king and that should Japan fight, it would be soon defeated by the United States.

The Indian people were dumfounded to hear of the sudden declaration of war by Japan against the United States and Britain and of Japan's brilliant victory in the battle of Hawaii, Mr. Mogun continued.

Reports of Japan's sweeping victories coming one after another revealed the falsehood of the British propaganda, he said, adding that since the fall of Rangoon, the Indian people came to place more confidence in the news broadcasts from Japan than those from Britain.

Britain has been doing its utmost to replenish troops for the defense of India following the fall of Rangoon, Mr. Mogun said, adding that the number of Australian troops in India has continued to increase daily.

Australian Soldiers Undisciplined

Australian officers and soldiers did not pay for things they took from the Indian shops and acted outrageously when requested to pay, he reported. They insulted Indian girls and women on the streets, he said, adding that the British authorities could not control them.

The underground movement of the Indian youth for independence of India had just been started when Mr. Mogun left Bombay. Revolutionary elements had already started their activity in factories and schools.

No matter how cruelly the British authorities may oppress the movement for independence, it will never be checked until it attains the ultimate goal, he said.

Mr. Mogun concluded by saying that life in Rangoon under Japanese protection is happy and that the British forces should be driven out from India at any cost.

Egypt Again Grips World Attention

With the combined Italo-German forces now poised for a decisive offensive against Egypt and the Suez, a furious battle is considered to be imminent. Realizing this grave threat, the British are reported to be feverishly erecting a series of defense lines. (See story on Page 1)

Two Ex-Enemy Generals in Philippines Participate in Work of Reconstruction

Major-General G. B. Francis, former Chief-of-Staff of the Philippine Army, and Brigadier-General C. M. N. Capinpin, also of the Philippine Army, are now in Manila to consult with the Japanese military authorities there, according to a Yomiuri report from the Philippines capital, according to Domei.

Both of these officers are now taking part in the reconstruction work in the archipelogo, serving as instructors at a training school for the Filipino war prisoners who are promised to be released to cooperate in the reconstruction of their fatherland.

Already two groups of Filipino war prisoners have completed their special training course and now are actively participating in the industrial reconstruction work. The first group is composed of 1,500 persons and the second group, 2,000. A third group is undergoing similar training at the present.

In the course of a press interview given at the Manila Hotel on the morning of September 2, the two Filipino Generals are quoted by the Yomiuri as having said in substance as follows:

"We are deeply impressed by the fact that although the war is still in progress, the Japanese military authorities have given the Filipino war prisoners a chance to awaken themselves as members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and take an active part in the large-scale reconstruction work. This fact shows such a prompt decision of the Japanese military authorities as never seen among the military authorities in other parts of the world.

"Through the prompt decision of the Japanese military authorities, we have been enabled to perceive the true character of Japan. It is necessary to foster the spirit of personal service among the Filipinos in order that they may fully awaken themselves as Orientals.

"We shed tears of joy to have survived the hostilities as the Japanese instructors at the training school for war prisoners guided us with fraternal love. It reminded us of the exact antithesis shown us by the Americans.

"Under the kind guidance of the Japanese instructors, the training of war prisoners begins early in the morning and continues until late at night every day. Both instructors and those undergoing training never show any sign of fatigue. We must admit that our enthusiasm still cannot be compared to that of the Japanese instructors.

"When those who finish the training course and return to their homes or set about to work somewhere and tell their relatives or comrades of the real significance of the present war, they will be doing their bit for the cause of Greater East Asia, thus returning the fraternal love and kindness of the Japanese."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

are fully aware that it is time for All Asia to be united in driving out America and Britain.

In what manner America and Britain have behaved in East Asia ever since they got their foothold there is a matter of common knowledge. We are sure that all of the various units of East Asia, excepting Chungking, have no doubt about the absolute necessity of making a clean sweep of American and British influence from this part of the world.

If the Moslems fully understand this significance, then nothing should prevent them from cooperating actively to form a common front for expelling British and American influence from India. Of course there is no doubt that they have no objection against the formation of this front, but the trouble lies in the fact that they still lack the fervor with which to forge ahead with full determination for the attainment of the purpose in a more constructive manner. Frankly speaking, we certainly cannot understand why the Moslems are not enthusiastic enough to voluntarily exert more of their efforts toward the fulfillment of this most sublime and worthy purpose.

From the religious standpoint, we see that the Moslems are exclusionists. Hence, it is quite difficult to get them to assimilate in purpose with those who are of different sects.

However, even if the Moslems would be allowed to go their own way, the indications are that there is no chance for them to wipe out British and American influence from India through their own power. If this is truly the case, the natural outcome would be that they would have to remain as an oppressed people and struggle permanently under the yoke of America and Britain.

Should the Moslems remain to be oppressed under the yoke of America and Britain and be forced to curry favor with them, it is a foregone conclusion that they can by no means be of any service to their fellow-members of the Moslem League. Of the 350,000,000 Moslems in the world, 78,000,000 of them are today living in India, while 70,000,000 are said to be found in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. If all of these Moslems unite into one solid body and exert their utmost efforts to oust British and American influence from India, they would be able to form potential force by which they can readily achieve their end.

U.S. TECHNICAL MISSION LANDS IN LEOPOLDVILLE

Domei

LISBON, September 4.—Hubert Pierlot, Prime Minister of the exiled Government of Belgium in London, disclosed today in his press interview in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo in Equatorial Africa, that a United States Technical Mission has arrived there, according to London dispatches.

The technical mission aims at improving the processes of unloading and transporting important war materials as well as troops necessary for war operations in North Africa and West Asia, it is reported.

Prime Minister Pierlot recently returned to Leopoldville from an extensive trip to the United States.

Correction

Due to a mistranslation of the Japanese word "Butai" meaning "unit," it was incorrectly reported in the morning edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser of August 26 that Premier General Hideki Tojo visited the 65th and 67th Regiments in Nara Prefecture, instead of the 65th and 67th units. This was also printed on Page 13 of the Japan Times Weekly of September 3.

MORE NAZI UNITS ENTER OUTSKIRTS

(Continued From Page 1)

Stalingrad are engaged in a severe combat with a large force of invading Germans. In certain sectors the Soviets counter-attacked the Germans four times, while in others the Soviets withdrew to new positions.

"Fierce German attacks, especially from the southwest, and desperate Soviet resistance feature the German-Soviet struggle going on in the forefront sectors of Stalingrad."

The sole concern of the Soviet people is now focussed on the defense of Stalingrad, with no less fierce battle reportedly being fought in the north-west sector.

Soviets Retreat

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

KUIBISHEV, September 3.—Equipped with about 200 tanks, several Infantry divisions, large artillery units and air forces, the Germans in the southwestern sectors of Stalingrad have established numerical superiority over the Soviets, according to the Izvestia, which goes on to say that the Germans, despite tenacious Soviet resistance and at whatever sacrifices, are continuing fierce attacks aiming at the reduction of Stalingrad.

In several sectors the Germans have exerted added pressure on the Soviets, forcing them to withdraw to new positions, the same paper reports.

Germans Advance

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 4.—Vanguards of the German forces have reached a point to the west of Krasnoarmersk, approximately 20 kilometers south of Stalingrad, according to information received here today.

German Forces Land on Taman

Domei

BERLIN, September 4.—German forces which succeeded in landing at a point on the Taman Peninsula at dawn on the morning of September 2, captured important Soviet positions following hand-to-hand fighting with Soviet defenders, gaining complete control over the Soviet forces in the same area by six o'clock the same morning, the German High Command announced today.

The German forces are now rigorously pursuing routed Soviet forces, the communique said.

Germans Take Strategic Point

Domei

LISBON, September 4.—German mechanized units advancing toward Novorossisk, with the assistance of air forces, succeeded today in piercing through the Soviet defense line and captured a strategic point near Novorossisk, according to a dispatch from Moscow.

Germans Outnumber Defenders

Domei

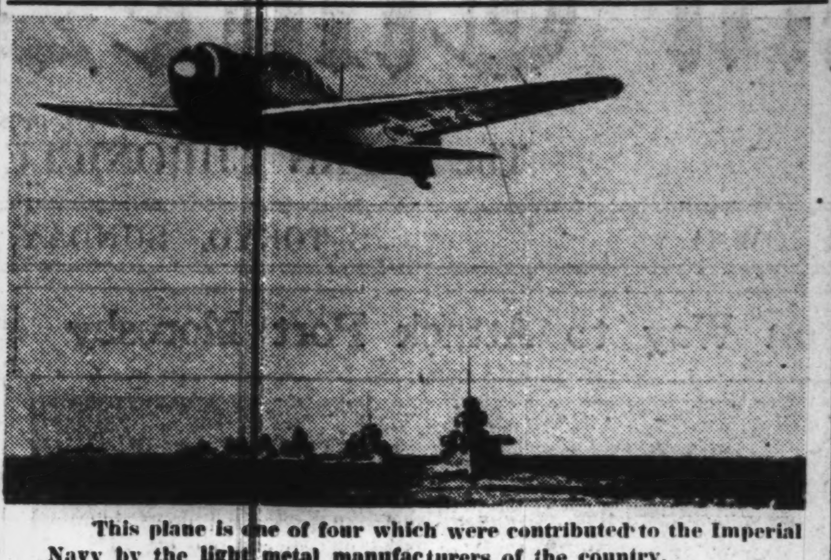
LISBON, September 3.—The German forces attacking Stalingrad have concentrated 25 divisions and 1,000 planes around the city and have succeeded today in advancing at some points in the northwestern sector. It is believed that the Germans have a numerical superiority two to three times over the Soviets, according to a Reuters report from Moscow.

Manila Fisheries Controlled

Domei

MANILA, September 4.—All fishermen supplying Manila with their catches on Tuesday were brought under the control of the Manila Fishing Association.

Newest Gift to the Navy



This plane is one of four which were contributed to the Imperial Navy by the light metal manufacturers of the country.

Armies of Axis Ready to Begin Drive on Egypt

(Continued From Page 1)

portance. And the British are under no illusion about the true meaning of the coming fighting, the issue of which all military observers the world over may be agreed will be decisive of the whole war in West Asia.

Reports from the Egyptian front indicate that the two opposing armies, each with a strength of more than 500,000 men, are facing each other across a strip of swampy ground of about 60 kilometers, between El Alamein and Kattara.

As far as Africa is concerned, the British are the vanquished in the war of nerves, for the slightest move by Axis troops to the south of Egypt is given great prominence in the British press. At this moment the British are disturbed over the reports telling of the secret departure of the German para-troops on Crete Island for service in Africa. Regarding these reports both German and Italian authorities are maintaining strict silence.

All indications point to the conclusion that there is going to be immense activity on the North African front.

Axis Tanks Crushing Enemy

By Arrangement With the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ROME, September 4.—The following bulletin was issued by the Italian High Command today:

"The battle in which Axis tank units are engaged with enemy forces in Egypt is developing favorably for the Axis.

"The enemy has lost a large number of tanks. Among the prisoners taken are many Australians. The Axis air force, which is participating in this fighting, is blasting the concentrations of enemy troops and tanks. An enemy scouting squad has been annihilated in a surprise attack."

Momentary Lull Reported

By Arrangement With the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ZURICH, September 4.—Reports from Cairo indicate that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's army, which has been advancing from the area of El Alamein, has been checked by the British.

At least for the time being things will go easy for the two opposing forces.

The lull carries with it an implication that the British will have a harder time when this deadlock is shattered.

The troops of Field Marshal Rommel are now consolidating their gains while cannon and other arms are reaching them.

The British, in making preparations for meeting Field Marshal Rommel's army, are said to be proceeding on the assumption that the Field Marshal will avoid making frontal attack and that he will try to sever the line of retreat of the British facing his army by cutting off the road along the coast between El Alamein and Alexandria.

The Italian air force is increasingly active. This suggests to many observers here that it will not be long before Field Marshal Rommel will take a move to end the stalemate.

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MARRIED German, age 27, wants position. German and American education. LaSalle University diploma in office organization. Can translate Japanese business letters, and write Gregg's shorthand. 4 years export, 3 years office-manager, and 2 years sales experience in Japan. Please reply to Box 661, Japan Times, Yokohama.

TRANSLATOR, many years experience, seeks position. Please address Box 300, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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5 ROOM flat downstairs, bath, Japanese style, rent ¥75, in new foreign house. Hirao, 43 Kasumigaoka, Yotsuya-ku, near Seinenkan.

ONE furnished room in foreign family, with board if desired. For ladies only. Box 298, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

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RADIO-GRAMOPHONE, super, 6 tubes, Nippon Victor. Apply Box 301, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER, Portable, Swiss make, almost new, only slightly used, for immediate sale. Write Box 297, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 128, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel: 2-2356.

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GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Instruction

ENGLISH lessons, mostly conversational, wanted privately from foreigner living in Tokyo. Write Box 294, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN lady gives German private lesson to beginner and conversation. Berlin standard pronunciation. Monthly ¥10. Schwersenz, 43 Kasumigaoka, Yotsuya-ku, near Seinenkan.

Instruction Wanted

YOUNG German physician wants Chinese conversational lessons (Peking dialect) from Chinese. Not beginner. Apply Box 296, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7 Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

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PROF. Dr. Med. H. Grauert. Hours 11-1 or by appointment. German, Japanese, English, French, Spanish spoken. Medical Office, No. 35 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama (opposite Center Hotel). Tel. 2-2000.

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SEAS AROUND JAVA TEEMING WITH FISH

Japanese Ichthyologists Responsible for 50% Boost in Catches

The native inhabitants of Java, one of whose staple food is fish, were not accorded adequate facilities for fishing other than a small experimental fishery station established as a mere excuse by the Dutch who were themselves meat-eating people and never inconvenienced by any scarcity of fish, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent in the Dohizon Islands. However, since the occupation of Java by the Japanese Forces, there has been a complete change through the efforts of such ichthyological experts as Noboru Ogura, Superintendent of the Chuo Kaiyo Gyogyo Kenkyusho (Central Pelagic Fishery Experimental Station) and Tatsuro Kobe, Expert of the Fisheries Section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, assisted by the cooperative inhabitants, resulting in a 50 per cent increase each month in the amount of fish caught.

Rich Fishing Grounds

Many streams of ocean currents flow and intermingle in the Dohizon group of islands, called the Chishima of the Java Sea, rendering this part of the ocean one of the best fishing grounds in the South. The damages inflicted by the destructive Dutch have now been repaired and from these waters the entire fish demand of Java is being supplied. "The treasure store of the southern seas" is described as follows:

The eastern horizon suddenly brightens, with the rapidity of an oncoming squall, as we pass the Odolus Island where the former Dutch government had interned the Germans living in the various East Indies Islands. The Dohizon group of islands becomes clearly visible, stretching sporadically from north to south, distinctly outlined against the golden ball of the morning sun. Fifty kilometers north of the Gulf of Java, the fishing grounds for which we are headed lie in serene and blissful compose.

Before we knew where they came from, the sea was soon filled with sail-boats, appearing from the distance like screens stretched out on the ocean surface. These are pulaos, sail-boats of the native inhabitants.

Fish baskets, encircled by about 100 meters of bamboo palings, are sunk in the water and following the lead line to which white buoys are attached, about 50 meters apart, upward into the blue sky we were quite amazed to find countless kites flying hither and thither. Fish is caught on hooks hanging from these kites and pulled high up into the air, a very amusing method of fishing. These were native ways of fishing, but the only fishermen able to measure up to the Japanese before the war were said to be inhabitants of these islands.

Sales methods are in a very undeveloped stage with only about 3,000 fish dealers, comprising middlemen and retailers, and about 56 fish markets in the entire city of Batavia. Some extra business is done by selling baskets in the streets.

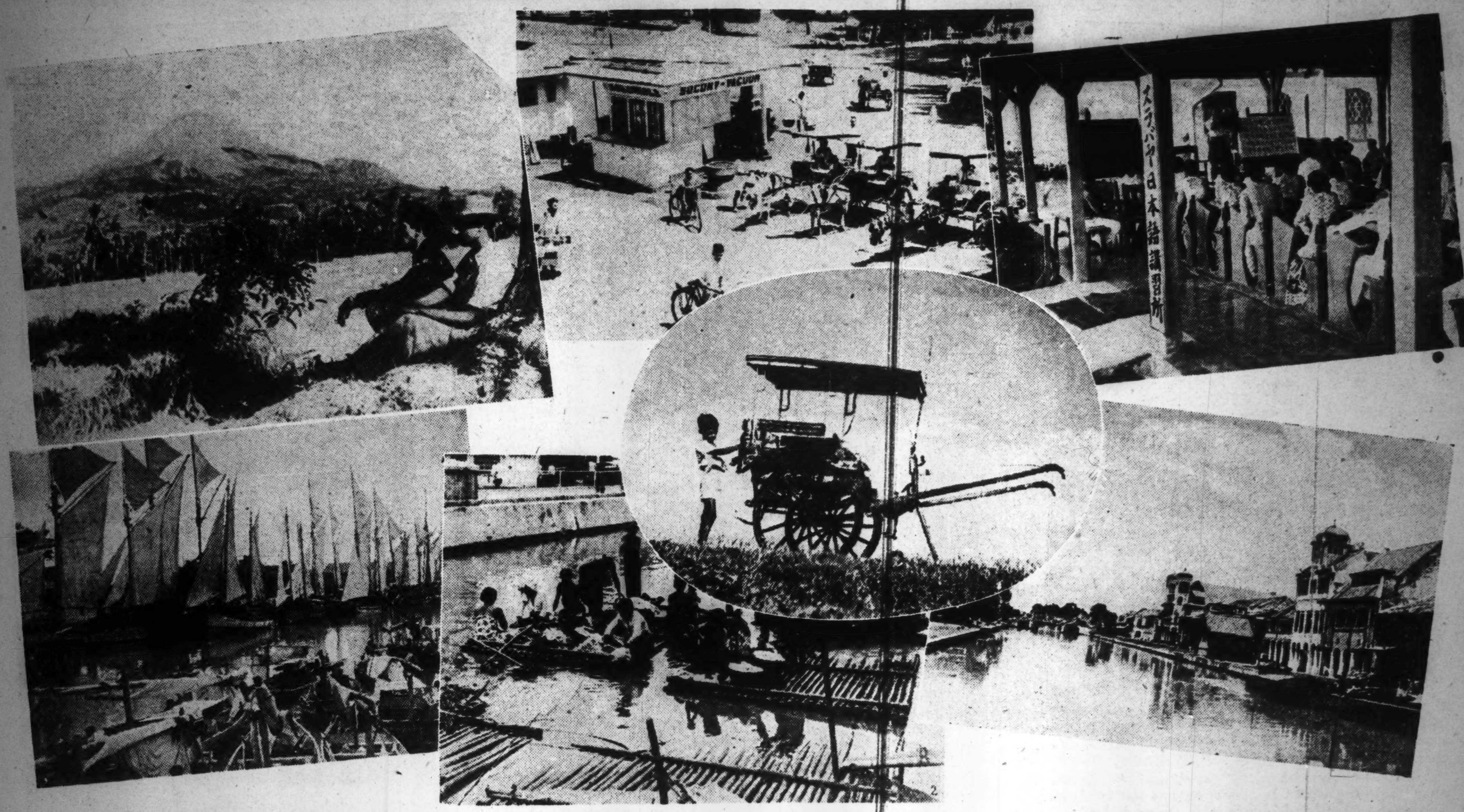
Time to Show Ability

There were about 500 Japanese fishermen engaged in net fishing before the war, but the good catches had spread the fame of this fishing method throughout the islands. The time has now come for the Japanese and the native inhabitants to take hold of each other's hands and exhibit to the fullest their fishing abilities on the southern waters.

A net fishing boat moves between the Kalapa (Coconut) Island, Babi (Pig) Island and the Panjang (Long) Island, amid a school of fish swarming in foamy tumult, trying to escape the net. "A nest of fish!" shouts Superintendent Ogura from the prow of the ship, and the fishermen's faces light up with a look of expectancy. The fish nest had been laid the night before by lowering into the water bamboo rings to which coconut leaves have been tied. The whole nest glistens in silvery flashes from the scales of the fish.

A canoe slides into the water and glides over the top of the swarming fish, paddled so deftly that even the fish seem unaware of its presence. The engine of the mother-ship has not stopped. "Kauan!" (to the right), the Superintendent orders, and the canoe turns swiftly right, chasing the fish into the mouth of the net, so that with each pull of the rope, mackerels, kakaps, nibehs and kakators are bagged into the net. Then each boat, laden to overflowing with the catch, turns its course northward. When the northernmost island of the Dohizon group is reached, feet are weary unloading the bounty of the seas, while through the southern skies rings a song of triumph for the Japanese fishing industry.

Java Now A Modern Canaan Under the Shade of the Rising Sun Banner



Until the arrival of the Japanese troops, Java was under the heavy yoke of the Dutch, who ruthlessly exploited the people for their selfish interests. Today, however, a new land of hope and promise is rising out of the grime, a territory where men are free and equal and guns no longer roar, a region where men with brawn and courage can hew out a modern Utopia. The above snapshots eloquently testify to the peaceful atmosphere now prevailing in the area: Top (left to right): (1) Java Fuji stands serene under a clear sky: (2) Two-wheeled carriages line up on a street-corner in Batavia: (3) Japanese Language School recently opened in Surabaya, showing young Indonesians enthusiastically learning simple Japanese characters in a cool classroom; Center: A young Javanese aching to go for a buggy-ride; Bottom (left to right): (1) Fishing boats ready to set sail; (2) A low-lying area in Batavia, where native women gather at the river on rafts to do their washing, bathing and gossipping; (3) Exotic Batavia scene, with an avenue of deep green trees shading the banks of the Tjiliwong River which runs through the city, and modern office-buildings commanding a full view of the picturesque environs.

RAJAH OF ALOR AIDS JAPANESE FORCES

Acted as Guide, Scout During Annihilating Campaign Against Dutch

By TSUNEHIKO SUGIMOTO
Domei Correspondent with Imperial Navy

KOEPANG, TIMOR ISLAND, September 4.—The Alor, Lomblem and Pantar Islands, which drape themselves along the lower reaches of the Lesser Sundas just above Timor Island, formed three important links in the Netherlands' much-prized "Pearl Necklace of the South Seas" before their capture on June 28 by Japanese bluejackets.

Ruled by four native rajahs and having an important output of corn and coconuts, the island of Alor consits of 2,000 square kilometers of rather fertile land which gives some 100,000 inhabitants a substantial existence. Before the war, the island possessed a defense corps made up of natives under the command of a regular lieutenant in the Netherlands army.

When Japanese bluejackets landed in Kalabahi village situated on the western coast of the island on June 28, it was already some time after Rajah Umal, who administered the village, had captured and sent three Dutch authorities and the group of Netherlands troops stationed on the island to the Japanese military authorities in Dilli.

Friendly and cooperative to the extreme, Rajah Umal who had been commended by the Japanese forces in Dilli for his daring action turned over his whole village and domain to welcome the landing of the Japanese troops. Participating in the official welcome were the native troops, who had denounced their allegiance to the Netherlands. These former Dutch native soldiers are now very efficiently policing the island.

Rajah Umal who had led the other three rulers of the islands in a concerted campaign to eject Dutch rule from their domains further helped the Japanese mop up the island by acting as guides and scouts.

The village of Kalabahi is inhabitated by about 450 people of whom more than a quarter are Chinese. These Chinese, having a virtual monopoly of the commecial activities of the island, had been abused and mistreated by the Dutch to such an extent that they had to appeal to Rajah Umal for protection. Consequently, they had developed extreme hatred for Dutch rule and had awaited the coming of the Japanese. When the Japanese did come, they voluntarily fed the newcomers and supplied the Japanese with deliciously prepared Chinese dishes, mainly of pork and beef.

Welcoming the Japanese, these Chinese residents expressed gratitude saying that it was only through the coming of the Japanese that they could carry on their commercial activities in peace and liberty and pledged their full and unqualified support of the Nanking National Government.

The same afternoon the Japanese landed, Rajah Umal and his troops acted as guides and advance forces to lead the Japanese landing party to an unfinished Dutch air base located on the opposite side of the island. The air field turned out to be a rough clearing, evidently made by using compulsory native labor. The ground, however, was already covered with overgrown weeds. It was apparent from the disorder and general look of the scene that the Dutch had cleared out in a hurry after the war had started.

There being nothing to mop up on the island, occupation was completed the very day of the landing and the other two islands Lomblem and Pantar were taken over in the same way within the next two days.

JAVA'S REVIVAL UNDER ARMY RULE IS MIRACULOUS

During the six months following the occupation of Java by the Imperial Forces, the Military Administration has gradually brought itself into line as well as adjusted its organization, preparatory to entering the next stage of real constructive work. Military Administration authorities at Batavia have made the following statement with regard to the results of six months of Java construction work, according to a Batavia dispatch to Domei:

In keeping with Japan's unwavering policy of establishing a new order in Greater East Asia, the Military Administration in Java is endeavoring to establish Java as one of the strong links in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and to promote the well-being of its people. However, as the War of Greater East Asia is being waged for the honor and happiness of Greater East Asia, the people of the Co-Prosperity Sphere are being guided so as to have them realize that they must shoulder their share of responsibilities for the execution of the War, enduring without complaints the inconveniences of a temporary shortage of various materials.

Peace and Order Restored

Nearly perfect order is being maintained without the sound of a single bullet shot since the occupation due to the rigid watchfulness of the Army and the sincerity of the inhabitants. Except for a slight inconvenience in obtaining some materials, life goes on peacefully and business is carried on as usual. When the Army first took over the control, the native inhabitants staged some raids against the Chinese, but this was subdued through proper action by the Army. Since then the Chinese have refrained from arousing the indignation of the natives and are gradually awakening to the consciousness that they are Asiatics. There are some who are still perplexed by the false propaganda of the British and American side, but the Army has strengthened its police organization to guard against the spread of false reports, and strong measures are being taken against those whose actions are deemed harmful.

Native officials and policemen were employed as a rule from the first for carrying on the administrative work, with the Military Administration supervising, and in spite of the unsettled conditions, the results measured up to expectations. On the occasion of the Emperor's Birthday, a large number of high native officials were given formal official appointment. In the meantime, Japanese Government officials arrived in large numbers and provincial governors were also appointed.

Organs for provincial administration may be said to be almost completed, with the central administrative organs also nearing completion. The strengthening and expanding of the police forces are being given keen attention, and the re-opening of the policemen's training school for the purpose of recruiting new men is scheduled for the near future.

Difficulties had been encountered with respect to replenishing of teachers and adjusting of text books in the educational field, but surmounting all handicaps, primary schools for native inhabitants will be opened on the 5th and elementary schools for the Chinese on the 7th. On the other hand, re-training of the teachers was undertaken by having the more competent of the men teachers sent to Batavia to attend lecture courses. The results obtained were much better than expected, and plans are under way for women teachers to receive similar training. Preparations are also being made for the re-opening of middle, normal and industrial schools, on the 9th. The number of schools to be opened at this time registers 20 in all.

Japanese School Opened

Since the native keenly desired some facility for the propagation of the Japanese language, a Japanese school was opened in Batavia on August 6 with an onrush of applicants who manifested keen interest in their study of the language. At present facilities for the study of Japanese are being established in other places besides Batavia, but on the other hand, the Japanese are been encouraged to study the Malayan language.

The privately owned English and Dutch lands were brought under Army control and a company established to control private territories in order to correct fundamentally the various hitches in administration, arising from the existence of unreasonable property rights. Special forms of administration existing in Solo and Djokjar under the native princes were decided to be continued, with the formal nomination of the princes taking place early in August. On the occasion, Army orders and instructions were handed out for the establishment of a land administration system under the native princes.

The population of Java, comprised of a conglomeration of Indonesians, Chinese, Dutch and Arabians, is about 50,000,000 with a population density found in very few places in the world. The natives make up the greater part of the entire population, but suppressed and hampered by the Dutch for over three hundred years, they have not received any satisfactory education. The enlightenment of the natives is an urgent duty of the Government and they must be made to realize straightforwardly the true situation existing today. The Chinese, who were inclined to be anti-Japanese under the Dutch regime, have come to understand the situation, vowing to turn over a new leaf and showing active cooperation with the Army. Further awakening of the Chinese to the consciousness of being Asiatics and the gradually abandoning of their exploitations as middlemen are also anticipated.

A certain part of the Dutch inhabitants, considered to be harmful for the maintenance of order, were imprisoned at the time of the Army's occupation of Java, while the conduct of the Dutch inhabitants is being watched. However, as there are some who still dance to the tune of English and American propaganda, spreading false reports and attempting to carry out some treacherous plans, residence limitations have been placed on the Dutch, both men and women, from the first part of July. Those who cooperate with the Japanese Army, however, are exempted, although they are nationals of a defeated country, because it is the magnanimous policy of the Army to give due consideration to those who peacefully submit and pledge loyalty. Special consideration is being given for facilities to protect the women and children.

Foreigners Registered

All foreigners with the exception of the native Indonesians were required to be registered in June, in this manner making the movements of foreigners very obvious and facilitating their protection and control. Enemy properties are being looked after by the Enemy Property Administration Section.

The reorganization of finances was among the most difficult of things to accomplish but a sound financial policy was established and adhered to so that the first fiscal year under occupation ended with a balanced budget. Because of the destructive tactics of the Dutch army, production was at a standstill and chaos prevailed in industry, but huge sums have been invested by the Military Administration for the revival of industry and production and steady recovery is being realized. In the field of currency, guilders and guilder military notes were used. Circulation went smoothly and the circulation of Army notes was especially good.

A policy to keep down prices has been followed and through the cooperation of the native inhabitants prices continue to be on the pre-war level. A part of the Chinese and Arabians took advantage of the period of change, raised prices and made huge profits. However, these elements were properly taken care of as being enemies of New Java. Banking facilities are at the present being arranged and reorganized. The Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, the Mitsui Bank and the Kanan Bank have begun business, and since July the Java Branch of the Southern Development Bank has been functioning in Batavia.

Java Is Treasure-House

Java can be called the treasure-house of the world in agriculture and forestry. Especially is it so in sugar, cinchona, tea, coconut and teak. But the present war has been a heavy blow to these industries and unemployment in these fields reached a high figure. After Japanese occupation, the Military Administration worked for the revival of these industries, placing greatest importance on fields which would supply the needs of Greater East Asia. Going a step further, it adopted measures which would not only maintain and enlarge present facilities and resources, but extended aid to the unemployed, not hesitating to shoulder a heavy financial burden. The Association for the planning and Management of Cultivation was established for these purposes.

The distribution of rice was at first impeded by faults in the distribution structure and by the closing of rice mills, but emergency measures overcame the difficulties and the present sees perfectly satisfactory distribution being carried out. Rice production for this fiscal year was over expectations and next year the output is expected to be over 100,000 tons. A bureau to manage foodstuffs has been established and the adjustment of distribution and prices of rice and other important foodstuffs are being carefully arranged.

Large amounts of capital have been advanced for the reopening of sugar refineries and a greater part of the plants are now in operation. Production of rubber, coffee, tea, coconut and hemp has been increased, and it has been discovered that there are many important mineral resources in addition to petroleum.

Because of planned destruction by the Dutch, transportation was in complete chaos, but a greater part of the facilities has been revived. The destruction of bridges was carried out on a large scale, but 90 per cent of them have already been permanently repaired. Passengers and freight carried by the railroads reach 70 per cent of the pre-war level and express trains run on important lines. Automobiles travel back and forth throughout the island and only a few bridges remain to be permanently rebuilt. But lines of the Department of Railways are being extended to various districts and are doing much in the circulation of goods. Communications have been almost completely revived; public postal and telegraph sevices and telephone facilities have begun operating, and since July telegrams can be sent to Japan and to other occupied territories.

Emphasis on Coastal Shipping

Special effort is being directed to the revival of coastal shipping. The building and scheduling of large-sized bottoms are being carried out under central direction, but measures dealing with smaller coastal ships are carried out by the Military Administration aiming at an efficient system of freight transportation.

A public electrical company has been established to deal with electricity and gas, and hydro-electric plants are being planned to replace the present engine-driven generators.

Thus the reconstruction of Java is progressing in a satisfactory pace, but there still remains much to be done in the way of complete reorganization of structure, solid establishment of administration, and full recovery of industry. The Government and the people must clearly recognize that reconstruction is part of the war and work with full cooperation for its complete realization.

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Phone: Ginza (57) [illegible]

Music Notes

A Guitar Recital by Ichiro Sakamoto will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6 p.m. today (Sunday, September 6). Assistant artists to appear in the program include Miss Yoshiko Kusabue, former Takarazuka vocal star; Miss Junko Osawa, stage dancer, Kiyoshi Sakurai and Fukuo Tanaka with their bands, and Tadashi Osanai with his Accordion Band.

Three music ensembles, including Ryozo Okuda with his Tokyo Shinsei Chamber Orchestra; Miss Noriko Awaya with her Band, and Tadashi Osanai with his Accordion Band, are booked for joint performances at the Nihon Seinenkan today (Sunday, September 6), from 6 p.m., when the Tokyo Welfare Music Appreciation Society will offer an extra concert outside its periodical series of monthly programs.

The Shochiku Symphony Orchestra will present its first subscription concert of the season from 7 p.m., Monday, September 14, at the Hibiya Public Hall, under the direction of Meiro Sugawara. The program consists of a "symphonic picture scroll" composed by Mr. Sugawara, called "Momotaro; and "King David", a symphonic drama by the contemporary Swiss composer A. Honegger, which will be heard for the first time in this country. Madam Nobuko Hara and Miss Tomoko Nagai will be the vocal soloists for the performance which will be produced under the scenic direction of Sugisaku Aoyama.

Under the auspices of the Japan Dental College Association, a light musical talkie program will be given at the Kyoritsu Hall, Hitotsubashi, Kanda, from 6 p.m., Thursday, September 17. Kiyohi Sakurai and his band; Sachio Koizumi and his band; Shigeo Iyama and his band; Hiroshi Goto, trumpet soloist; Koichi ("Dick") Mine, singer, and Hikaru Toyama with his trio ensemble ("The Milk Brothers") will appear in the program which will be concluded with the showing of "Heute Nacht oder Nie", a musical talkie starring the tenor Jan Kiepura.

Miss Hisako Tsuji will be presented as the soloist in a performance of Brahm's Violin Concerto in D major, at the first subscription symphony concert to be held by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, from 6:30 p.m., Thursday, September 17, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Mozart's Symphony No. 41 in C major ("Jupiter" Symphony), and Richard Strauss' symphonic poem, "Don Juan", will be played by the orchestra.

Vocal solos and trios will be heard in a concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Friday, September 18. Miss Kuniko Ashiwara, former vocal star of the Takarazuka Girls Opera; Miss Kikue Takita, who has often appeared in leading opera parts; and Miss Kiyoko Otani, a successful young singer who was graduated from the Musashino Music School a few years ago, will each offer a group of Japanese songs, and a couple of operatic selections, and together they will present trio arrangements of Brahm's Hungarian Dance No. 6 and other popular selections.

A Bach Cycle of four concerts to be given on Tuesday, October 6, November 17, December 22, and February 16, at the Aoyama Kaikan, has been announced by the Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Klaus Pringsheim.

Bach's works to be heard in the course of this cycle, with the presentation of which the Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra starts its second concert season, include the Six Brandenburg Concertoes; "Die Kunst der Fuge", for string orchestra; the Overture in C major; the concertoes for piano, in A major, and for violin, in A minor; the Italian Concerto for solo piano; the Sonata for Piano and Violin in B minor; and the Church Cantatas, No. 54, No. 55, and No. 56.

Among these works, the C major Overture, the "Kunst der Fuge", and the Cantatas Nos. 54 and 56 will be first performances in this country.

The vocal soloists for the cantatas will be Miss Sadako Sasaki, mezzosoprano, Seiichi Hayakawa, baritone, and Seiichi Sonoda, tenor. Miss Yoko Matsukuma will play the Italian Concerto, Miss Sonoko Tanaka the Piano Concerto; Miss Takiko Omura the Violin Concerto; Professor Klaus Pringsheim, piano, and Hiroshi Hatoyama, violin, the B minor Sonata.

Soloists for the Brandenburg Concertoes will include Noboru Toyomasu, piano; Miss Ayako Yamamoto, Hisaoki Ono, Akeo Watanabe, and Eika Kanami, violinists.

Professor Shuichi Tsugawa, Japanese authority on Bach and his music and author of several books on the subject, will give an introductory lecture on the "Kunst der Fuge".

New Trends Seen At Nika Art Exhibition At Uyeno

Among the features of the Nika Art Exhibition at Uyeno, which is one of the outstanding exhibitions in Greater East Asia, is the large number of paintings based on portraits as well as landscapes of the various nations in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Above is Burmese Woman by Konosuke Tamura, an oil painting which is attracting unusual interest. Top center is entitled Mohammedans and is by Teiji Takai. Top right, "On the Grass," is by Hiroshi Tsuruta. Bottom center is entitled Sky and Water and is by Saburo Miyamoto. Bottom right: Woman's neck by Iwao Norimatsu.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.; Noon, 2, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; Noon, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6, 7:30 a.m.; 3:45 p.m.
Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.; 1:30 p.m.
Music for Workers 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:30 p.m.
Juvenile Hour; 10 a.m.

Sunday

—Morning—

6:00 Morning Exercise; Music.
6:30 Morning Talk; Patriotic Poem Recital.
7:00 News; Music, Organ and Chamber 'Cello.
8:00 Talk on Autumn Gardening.
9:00 Music by Japan Symphony Orchestra.
10:00 Week's Review.

—Afternoon—

12:30 Organ Music.
1:00 Program From Himeji Army Hospital.
2:30 Music and Exercise for Workers.
5:00 News; Music.

—Evening—

6:00 Children's Hour.
6:30 Guitar Trio.
7:20 Report on This Week's War Achievements; Songs.
8:00 Relay From the Kabuki Theater.
10:00 Today's News and the War Situation.

Monday

—Morning—

5:30 News; Music.
6:30 Morning Talk; Patriotic Poem Recital.
7:00 Piano and Violin.
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk and Music.
10:00 Children's Hour.
11:00 National School Hour. Program for First Graders.

—Afternoon—

12:30 Music.
1:00 Talk.
2:30 Program for Workers.
4:00 School Teachers' Hour.

—Evening—

6:00 Children's Hour: News and Story Telling.
6:30 Chorus.
7:40 Neighborhood Association Meeting's Hour.
8:00 Program From Berlin.
8:10 Samurai Story Telling by Nanriu Asahido.
10:00 Today's News and War Situation.

India Enabled to Change Its Destiny Due to Conditions Brought by Japan

This Country Has Not Forgotten Fate of 400 Million Asiatics Who Were Deprived of Liberty By Britain, Author Declares

The unprecedentedly grave crisis now confronting Britain has given the Indians a golden opportunity to grasp independence for their country, declares Teizo Taira, well-known political commentator, in an article entitled "The Destruction of the British Empire and the Independence of India" appearing in the September number of the magazine Kaizo (Reconstruction).

His article follows:

Japan created the conditions which enabled India to change its destiny and realize its independence, progress and prosperity. Our country has never been indifferent to the culture cultivated in the Indus and Ganges valleys. Japan has never forgotten the fate of the 400 million people who had been deprived of their liberty and riches by the British. The Japanese people are now rejoicing over the fact that India has at last grasped the opportunity of freeing herself from the yoke which has bound up her people for the last 400 years.

Like other Asiatic nations, the Indian people were inspired and encouraged by Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War, a fact amply testified to by the history of the National Congress Party of India. However, some of the Indians later misunderstood the true intention of Japan and reproached this country for the sake of their own interests. At this juncture when India is about to wage a war which will decide her fate in the future, she must awaken herself to this fact.

Try to study the history of the British aggression of India. You cannot find out a single page which is not filled with the record of Britishers' treachery, corruption, atrocity, deception and trickery, which the British later tried in vain to erase. Such a disgraceful record of incredible brutality cannot be found in any other history of overseas expansion. The most indifferent reader will not be able to read the record of British aggression of India without a feeling of intense indignation.

We are apt to consider that the Indians have been too weak-hearted to shed their blood in resisting against their oppressor, but this is far from the truth. The Indians have fought against the British for the last 400 years. The anti-British movement was continued unabated even at the time when the British rule over India was most powerful.

Thanks to the geographical condition, Britain had been free from the effects of the disturbances and strifes that took place in the European continent. After she was expelled from the continent and began her overseas development, Britain could utilize the continent without being entangled in the strifes there.

The possession of India by Britain prompted the industrial revolution in Britain. Since then Britain has continued to absorb the riches of India, she carried home a sum of from ¥2,500 million to ¥3,000 million yearly.

After a long period of British domination of the world, however, the time has at last come when the colossal British Empire is crushed. She was doomed to destruction as early as the first World War, which caused the rise of Japan and Russia, prosperity of the United States and the development of the colonies. If Britain entertains a hope to emerge victorious from the current war from the fact that she achieved a final victory in the last world war thanks to the cooperation of the Allies, she is working under a grievous illusion. The situation at present is definitely different from that prevalent during the World War I; the remarkable development of armaments has greatly reduced the geographical advantage of Britain, she has been almost estranged from her colonies in Asia which served as important supply bases in the last war and two of her former allies, Japan and Italy, are now her formidable enemies.

The power of the British Navy has been so much reduced since the start of the current war, that the communications between the British homeland and India have become precarious. Moreover, the German and Italian naval forces are constantly menacing the Anglo-Indian economical relation in the Mediterranean, though the British navy still maintains supremacy there. In the first World War, Britain could lead and utilize the industry of India, meanwhile fighting her enemies. At present, she must spare the Indian industry and soldiers, essential for her fighting, so that they may be utilized for Europe and Africa. Under such circumstances, the decline of the British naval command over the Mediterranean means a severe blow to the future conduct of war on the part of Britain.

Furthermore, the occupation of southeastern Asia by Japan has come to expose Britain's sphere of influence in the Indian Ocean to a terrible danger, which fact has decimated the value of India as a supply base. It is impossible for Britain to maintain India after she has lost her other colonies, nor is it possible to keep most of her other colonies after she has lost India. She can control India only while she holds predominance over the whole world.

While Britain had been concentrating on the exploitation of India, India prepared for independence. During the last World War the industry of India made a remarkable progress and produced various materials for the Allies. Meanwhile, as a result of the treachery and indiscriminate treatment of the Indians by the British, a strong racial consciousness has been steadily roused among those downtrodden people. To add to this, the dominating force of Britain over India has been greatly decreased as a result of the current war.

The time has at last come when India can free herself from the hands of Britain. What is left to hinder her move? Can America subjugate India in the place of Britain? It is possible that she will resort to oppressive measures, because, if Britain loses India and consequently collapses, America herself will be inevitably exposed to grave danger. She may try to oppress India in order to maintain the only remaining supply route for Chiang Kai-shek.

The communication route between America and India, however, has already been cut off by Japan and moreover opposition against America taking oppressive measures against India will possibly be raised from within the United States herself as well as from Central and South America. Therefore, the only thing the United States can do will be to act as a mediator between Britain and India or to give some support to Britain.

The Soviet Union is the only country beside America who can act for the benefit of Britain. The Soviets may propagandize through the medium of the Indian communist party that the Allies' victory is essential for communism, thus temporarily abating the independence movement. Because the influence of the communist party in India is negligible and also because the Soviet Union herself is now facing a grave crisis, however, there will be born no great result.

What then is the internal situation of India like? It is true that the confrontation between the Hindus and the Moslems is an obstacle to the realization of independence, but it is not all of the Hindus and the Moslems that are opposed. That the two parties are not fundamentally opposed is testified by the fact that, while the Hindus occupy a majority of the National Congress Party, the chairmanship of the same party has been held by Moslems three times in the past and is held by a Moslem at present. The confrontation between the Moslems and the Hindus has been stimulated, utilized and propagandized by the British but it is not so severe as to hinder independence.

The Moslems are afraid that India may follow the fate of the minor European countries which were created after the World War 1 according to the self-determination policy. But they cannot be indifferent to the opinion of all the Moslems of the world. When the British influence collapses, the Indian Moslems will change their attitude.

What will be the opposition between the 600 Indian States, which cover 40 per cent of the whole territory of India and hold 30 per cent of the total population, on the one hand and the areas under the direct government of Britain and the self-governing provinces on the other? The confrontation has long been utilized by the British to maintain her oppression over India. However, with the decline of the British homeland, and the subsequent weakening of her sway over the states under her direct government, the opposition will naturally cease. Even if some sort of confrontation will remain, it will not be serious enough to play a great role in hindering the unification of India.

The weak point of India at present is that she has no arms of her own. This is the very reason why the British of a small number have ruled the Indians of a tremendous number. The native soldiers have been kept ignorant of the significance of independence by deliberate methods of requisition and training. However, the experience they had at the time of the last World War and the current war situation on the African and East Asiatic fronts, which is marked with general setbacks on the part of Britain, are awakening them to the real power, or powerlessness, of their oppressors. When the Indian soldiers who had fought on the side of Britain in the Malay and Burma wars and had awakened to their racial prestige on coming in contact with the Japanese, appeal to their fellow country-men, the Indian soldiers in India are sure to rise for the cause of their fatherland.

All in all, there remains nothing to hinder the realization of independence.

Another weak point of India is that she has had only a short period in her long history when all India was unified. However, she has a peculiar kind of unification, a cultural unification, which is not known to other countries of the world. This cultural unification transcends the differences in language, religion and race prevailing in India. Moreover the British rule has provided a foundation for political unification.

The independence of India will exert a lasting and far-reaching effect not only on Britain, but also on Mohammedan areas in general, and the future destiny of Asia as well as on capitalism and communism. Of the various countries likely to be affected thereby, China will be the most severely hit by the Indian independence. Under the current circumstances the Chungking regime has been given an opportunity of deep reflection for the real nature of the "liberty" and "democracy" which the Anglo-American Powers make their fundamental policy has been exposed by the brutal practices of the Britishers in suppressing the natural demand of the Indians for independence.

It is now a high time for the leaders of the Chungking regime to deeply consider what Britain and America are really aiming at; if Japan, contrary to her avowed national policy, wants prosperity only for herself; and what significance exists in Chungking's fighting Japan with the support of America and Britain who have oppressed and exploited China for many years past.

Japan has created conditions whereby the independence of India can be materialized and also announced that she will not grudge assistance to the Indians in their activities for independence. Despite the repeated advice of Japan that Chiang Kai-shek suspend resistance and cooperate with Japan in the creation of a "Gross Raum" for the benefit of all the Asiatics, the blind dictator failed to recognize the significance of a New Order whereby the happiness and development can be secured for the Asiatics.

China under the Chungking regime should now closely see the Indians, our Asiatic brothers shedding their blood in order to free themselves from misery and humiliation of many years, and in what position it stands now in relation to India, Britain and America.

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POWERS TRANSFER FAVORED BY KISHI

Wants Control Associations To Be Strengthened Without Delay

THIRD DESIGNATIONS DUE

Commerce Minister Tells Press Tsuda Recommended as Cotton Chief

Interviewed by newspaper reporters on his arrival in Osaka on Saturday morning, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi expressed his views in connection with the projected modification of administrative functions of his ministry involving the control associations, Domei reports.

Mr. Kishi said in substance as follows:

"In parallel with the strengthened machinery of the various control associations, the parties interested are clamoring for sectional transfer of ministerial authority to these associations. As for me, I think it advisable to carry out the transfer without delay so as to strengthen their respective functions. It is from this viewpoint that the Commerce and Industry Ministry is now prepared to take the lead in the matter of sectional transfer of ministerial authority.

"As regards the Key Industrial Organizatoin Control Ordinance, I intend to designate the classes of key industries eligible for the third-stage formation of control associations. I understand that the regulations for enforcement of the Factory Control Ordinance has been applied to only 11 aluminum factories. At the present time, I am least disposed to enforce these regulations on other classes of industry. In the matter of labor control, I hope to take up the question with the Welfare Ministry. I have no idea at all as to the creation of a liaison agency in this connection.

Tsuda Suitable

"As regards the chairmanship of the Cotton and Staple Fiber Control Association, there is a concensus of views among the parties concerned that Mr. Shingo Tsuda, president of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company, is best fitted for this post. It is for this reason that I urged him to take the office. But he declined on account of his busy work with the Kanegafuchi interests, although I personally feel he will be able to look after the Kanegafuchi's business occasionally even if he assumes the chairmanship of the Cotton and Staple Fiber Control Association. Although one cannot very well coerce him to take the post, I expect him to accept the post in case he is unanimously recommended by the committee for the chairmanship.

"Generally speaking, the chairman of a control association must devote his full time to its management. I remember, that Mr. Soichiro Asano gave up the presidency of the Asano Cement Company solely to assume the chairmanship of the Cement Control Association. The fact is, however, he is still now indirectly connected with the Asano interests. In view of this fact, I feel confident that Mr. Tsuda will be able to do the like even if he becomes chairman of the cotton control association.

No Dictatorship

"As regards a comprehensive control agency over the four control associations of fiber industrialists, I think its chairmanship can be alternatively assumed by any of the chairmen of the four control associations inasmuch as this post does not signify any dictatorship."

Domei adds that Mr. Kishi is scheduled to make the rounds of the Osaka Mine Control Bureau and the Osaka office of the Commerce and Industry Ministry Saturday morning and that he will attend a round-table conference with members of the Osaka Economic Federation in addition to a brief call at the Minoyama-kai and the Greater East Asia Economic Science Institute the same afternoon. He is to proceed to Kobe Sunday morning.

COAL FIRM TRANSFERRED

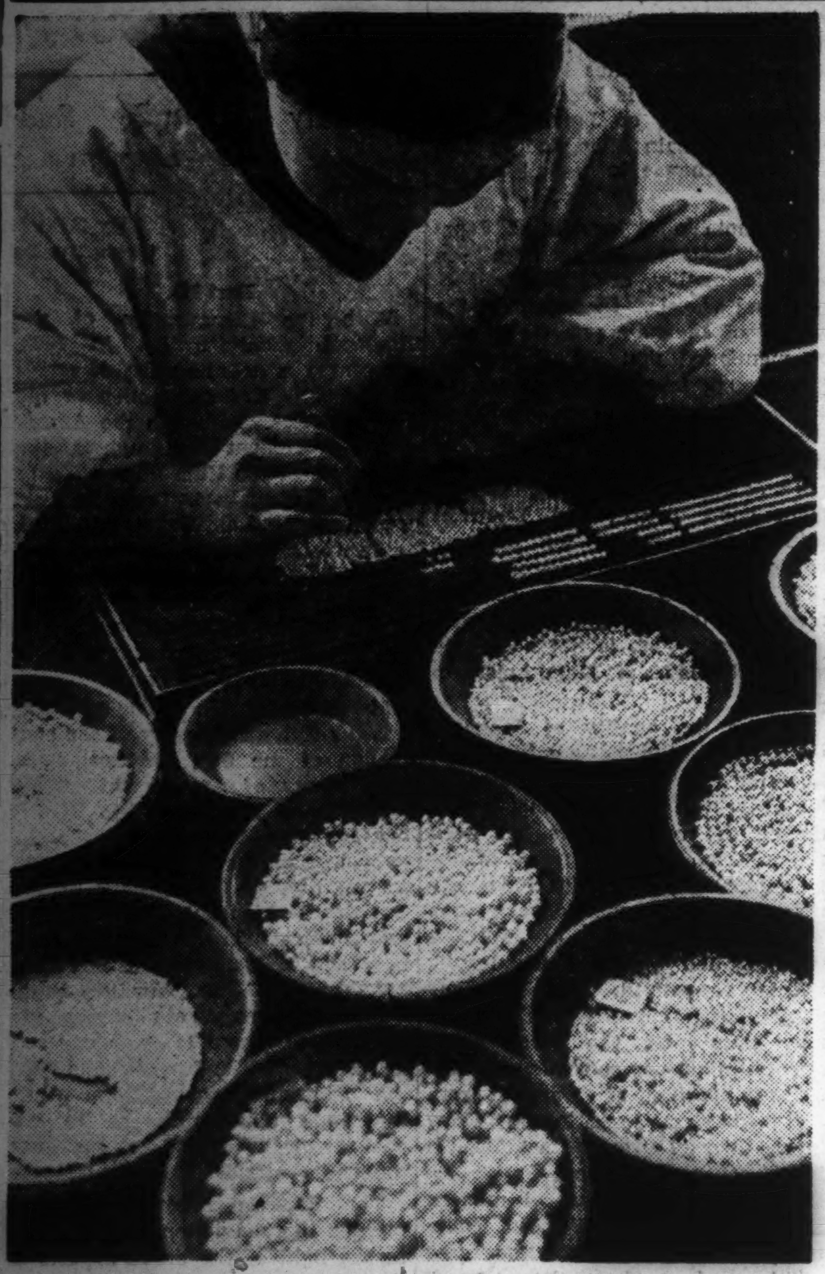
Japanese to Take Over British-Owned Mentoukuo Co. in Peking

Negotiations have been completed with a representative of the British rights and interests in Peking for the transfer of the Mentoukuo Coal Mining Company, an Anglo-Chinese joint stock company, to Japanese interests, it was learned today.

The Mentoukuo Coal Mining Company will hereafter be known as the Sino-Japanese Mentoukuo Coal Mining Company and will be jointly managed by both Japanese and Chinese interests.

The Mentoukuo Coal Mining Company has been supplying practically the greater portion of coal consumed in the Peking sector and has been capitalized at Yuan 1,500,000, 51 per cent of which was invested by Chinese interests and 49 per cent by British interests.

Cream of the Crop



Rigorous selection is exercised to place on the market none but the best and flawless portion of the crop. The pearl culture enterprise is a special feature of our aquatic industry.

MARKET STIMULATED BY GOOD UNDERTONE

Number of Gains Scored in Long-Term Section—Spot Market Invariably Firm

Stimulated by the underlying strength pervading the floor, the Tokyo Stock Exchange began to resume an upward swing on Saturday.

In the long-term section, for instance, N.Y.K. rallied ¥1.30, its new ¥1.40, O.S.K. ¥1.80, Automobile Industrial, new ¥1.70, Hakodate Shipbuilding, Japan Beer, new and Japan Fishery ¥1.40 each, Nichiro Fishery ¥1.20, Ikegai Automobile ¥1.10, and Tokyo Iron Rope ¥1.00 each.

The short-term section was invariably quiet with the only exception of Japan Beer, new, which bounced up ¥1.60.

The spot market was invariably firm in defiance of the rumored reorganization of this section. Toho Metallic Industrial stepped up ¥1.30, Kawasaki Heavy Industrial and Ikegai Automobile ¥1.00 each.

Saturday's closing prices of the prime issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥131.10, N.Y.K. ¥109.10, its new ¥92.90, Kanebo ¥151.50, its new ¥99.40, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥84.50, Osaka Exchange, new ¥70.60, S.M.R. ¥73.70 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥89.60.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Clos.		Oct.	Nov.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	....	d .1	....	73.4
Do. new (25)	42.9	....	....	....
Kanebo Spinning (50)	152.2	u .2	....	152.2
Do. new (25)	100.6	u .4	101.2	101.3
Tei'ku Rayon (37½)	85.2	d .1	85.3	85.2
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	110.9	u1.1	....	110.3
Do. new (37½)	94.5	u1.4	94.7	94.2
O. S. K. (50)	98.4	u1.8	....	99.8
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	....	u .3	....	....
Uraga Dock (50)	91.4	u .9	91.3	92.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	89.7	u .6	90.4	91.6
Hitachi Heavy (50)	78.0	u .2	76.2	77.3
Oriental Development	135.0	u .8	136.5	137.4
Third Section				
S. M. R.	74.0	....	....	73.5
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	68.4	u .2	68.4	68.6
Toyo Ball-Bearing	93.5	u .7	93.9	95.0
Japan Nickel	44.4	....	44.0	43.6
Japan Piston Ring	....	....	91.0	92.1
Furukawa Industry	97.8	....	98.8	98.8
Mitsubishi Machinery	144.4	d .8	144.6	144.3
Japan Carbon	87.7	u .7	90.3	....
Japan Fat	68.1	....	....	69.8
Japan Soda	....	....	42.7	42.9

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's morning session were:

Kogo 5%	107.75	107.75	107.75	107.75
Second 5%	107.70	107.70	107.70	107.70
First 4%	103.25	103.25	103.25	103.25

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	131.2	131.5	131.1	131.1
N. Y. K.. old	109.6	110.1	....	....
Do. new	92.8	93.7	92.8	92.9
Kanebo Spinning	151.9	151.9	151.5	151.5
Do. new	99.4	99.9	99.4	99.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	85.4	85.7	84.5	84.5
Osaka Stock. new	70.7	71.0	70.6	70.6
Japan Steel Tube	67.0	67.2	66.8	66.9
Japan Oil	77.7	77.8	77.5	77.5
S. M. Railway	73.5	73.6	73.6	73.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	89.2	89.6	89.6	89.6
Hitachi Works	77.9	77.6	77.6	77.7
Japan Mining	57.6	57.7	57.7	57.8
Manchuria Ind.	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.1	Same
N.Y.K., new, short-term	92.9	+ .4
Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term	99.4	Same
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.75	Same

BIG INCREASE SEEN IN ISSUE OF BONDS

¥13,050,000,000 Worth Are Floated During First Eight Months of This Year

Government and provincial bonds and various debentures issued during the first eight months of this year, January to August, aggregated ¥13,050,000,000 representing an increase of ¥4,646,000,000 as compared with the issues during the corresponding period in 1941, the Industrial Bank of Japan disclosed today.

Of the total issues, Government bonds accounted for ¥8,918,000,000, a rise of ¥3,613,000,000 as compared with the first eight months in 1941 while provincial bonds totalled ¥230,000,000, up by ¥53,000,000, according to the bank report.

Of debentures, bank debentures ranked first with total issues of ¥1,437,000,000 while corporation debentures followed with ¥1,197,000,000, the report revealed.

Flotation of Bonds and Debentures
(In Millions of Yen)

	Jan.-Aug. 1942	Inc. over Jan.-Aug. 1941
Government bonds	8.918	3,613
Provincial bonds	250	58
Savings and patriotic debentures	429	169
Bank debentures	1.437	517
Corporation debentures	1.197	280
Manchurian bonds and debentures	591	* 38
Chinese bonds and debentures	224	24
Total	13.050	4.626

Note: The mark (*) denotes decrease.

Fickleness of U.S. Policy Is Disclosed

(Continued from Page 6)

citous attention to every phase of the Far Eastern situation, toward safeguarding the lives and welfare of our people, and making effective the policies—especially the policy of peace—in which this country believes and to which it is committed.

"This Government is endeavoring to see kept alive, strengthened, and revitalized, in reference to the Pacific area and to all the world, these fundamental principles."

Thus with the progress of the situation, the real motives of America became increasingly clear. She was still adhering to the Stimsonian doctrine of non-recognition. But this was not all. She was seeking to aid China by bringing pressure to bear on Japan.

NEW BUDGET POLICY DECIDED BY MANCHOU

Two Salient Features Mark Compilation of Estimates for 10th Year of Kangte

The fundamental policy for the compilation of the next fiscal year's budget of the Manchoukuo Government was formally determined on September 3 when the Privy Council approved the decision reached by the State Council on August 26, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported Friday.

The budget-compiling policy for the next fiscal year which will be the 10th year of Kangte has two salient features. Firstly, it aims at the full cooperation of Manchoukuo with Japan in accomplishing victory in the War of Greater East Asia and the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Secondly, the policy aims at the perfection of the structure of Manchoukuo as a high-degree national defense State. For this purpose, greater efforts will be made to strengthen the defense works along the northern border-line and special attention will be given to the increase in revenue and the absorption of floating purchasing power.

Acording to the newly-determined policy, the already approved estimates and those regarded as already approved will be re-examined from the standpoint of wartime finance. New estimates will be limited to national policy enterprises.

In order to give flexibility to the finance of the Government, a large amount of reserves will be created. A rational readjustment of the distribution of sources of tax revenue will be conducted so that there will be an effective, unified operation of the central and local finances.

At the same time, efforts will be made to obtain increases in the ordinary revenue and receipts from the various special accounts.

Transporting of Goods May Rest on Japan

(Continued from Page 6)

constructed vessels to ship-operators.

Theoretically speaking, a 10,000-ton vessel can be built with 5,000 tons of iron and the required labor. Factually, however, it cannot be built with iron and labor alone. Efficient technique and collaboration of diverse industrial branches are essential. In the case of the United States, which proved its inefficiency in shipbuilding during the last World War, it is doubtful whether it can manipulate to materialize its present large-scale shipbuilding plan. American shipbuilding technique cannot be considered excellent in any way. Shipbuilding is a very complicated combination of various industries. An expert analysis of a vessel, for example, would reveal that no less than 270 branches of industries have participated in its construction. Only through efficient, collective operation of all these allied industrial branches, it is possible to construct a vessel of excellent quality. This special technique has been developed by Japan as will be noticed from the synthetic operation of the industrial branches allied to shipbuilding. Herein lies the main cause of the epochal advance of the Japanese shipbuilding industry. In the United States, the technique for the manufacture of iron and steel has been highly developed and the steel producing capacity in that country is unsurpassable, but there are many evidences that its shipbuilding ability has not yet reached the mark of perfection.

One of the most important and urgent problems confronting Japan at present is in respect to the expansion of its merchant marine. The present war will be brought to a successful conclusion when Japan has built 20 million tons of vessels, which would be ideal for it to conduct its mercantile operations. Therefore, Japan must endeavor to expand speedily its merchant fleet on the one hand and continue launching attacks on British ships on the other. In this sense, Japan's war on British shipping is of great significance.

Investments

SHARES sold or bought on cash payment. Margin transactions on long or short term delivery.

NIZO OBA

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Correspondence in English Invited.

BIG BUSINESS PUSHERS

Keizaburo Hashimoto, President of Teikoku Petroleum Corporation, Has His Other Leg on Nippon Petroleum and Rides Both Quite Efficiently

Keizaburo Hashimoto, president of the Nippon Petroleum Co., was appointed president of the Imperial Petroleum Corporation toward the end of last year. Although he remains president of Nippon Petroleum, the latter post becomes his principal business and the former an appendage.

The career of Mr. Hashimoto with the Nippon Petroleum has been a very long one, recollects the magazine, Diamond, in a biographical sketch of this oil-magnate, which substantially runs as follows:

It is already sixteen years since Mr. Hashimoto became president of Nippon Petroleum and when the years in which he had been its vice-president are taken into account his connection with the company extends over 22 years. The course he followed in the Nippon Petroleum was by no means a smooth one but he has been successful in tiding over all difficulties in his way with his usual tenacity of purpose and indefatigable energy. It may be said in this respect that every hardship which the company encountered in the process of its development has served to make his relation with the company all the more close. In fact that, in spite of his distinguished new post, he has a foot in his old nest to the last we can discern his warm feeling for it.

The Teikoku Petroleum Corporation was established in August last year, capitalized at ¥100,000,000. In March this year the capital was increased by ¥150,000,000 to ¥250,000,000. Teikoku Petroleum is a special national policy corporation established with the mission to increase the oil supply under uniform state control over all affairs connected with oil industry, including development of oil-fields and mining. Consequently, its sphere of activities will not be limited to our homeland but will expand further down to the south and other parts of the world.

Nippon Petroleum undertakes refining but only its equipment is of a mammoth scale, and this, coupled with technique and research of exceptionally high standards, makes the company matchless in its line of business. Its present capital amount is ¥155,500,000.

Astride Two Horses

Mr. Hashimoto is now in a position to achieve good results in the development of oilfields and expansion of oil productivity through Teikoku Petroleum on one hand and to refine the larger portion of the crude oil thus obtained at the Nippon Petroleum on the other hand. Therefore, although he is taking two parts, there are close connections between them.

On the Teikoku Petroleum staff, Ichizo Omura, vice-president, and on Nippon Petroleum, Masakichi Mizuta, vice-president, are taking charge of the management of the respective companies as Mr. Hashimoto's trusted lieutenants. Both of these gentlemen are Nippon Petroleum men and their careers are inseparably bound up that of Mr. Hashimoto. Mr. Omura is well versed in geology while Mr. Mizuta is a leader indispensable to his company. No wonder this triumvirate is such a success.

The achievements of Mr. Hashimoto in the field of oil business are so great that no one would begrudge his distinguished post. It will be interesting to note, however, that the early part of his career was mostly identified with Government service.

He was born a son of a retainer of the Nagaoka fief in 1865.

On graduation from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1890, he started in life as an official of the Finance Ministry. He was always known for his diligence which earned him successive promotions until he was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance in 1911. In 1912 he was accorded the honor of being nominated a member of the House of Peers by His Majesty the Emperor.

After being out of office for some time, he was again appointed Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. His official life ended there, but in recognition of his meritorious services for many years the Second Order of Merit was conferred on him in the meantime.

In January 1916 he took over the presidency of the Hoden Oil Company. This marked his entrance into the oil business. In June 1921 Hoden Oil amalgamated with Nippon Petroleum, when the former was dissolved and the latter remained. Mr. Hashimoto took the position of vice-president of the reorganized Nippon Petroleum and in March 1926 when Hisahiro Naito resigned as president, he succeeded to that post.

Consolidates Firm

The business conditions of the company were none too good at that time due to financial depression, coupled with the difficulty of importing crude oil on account of the sharp fall of foreign exchange. Nothing daunted, however, Mr. Hashimoto put his shoulders to the task of adjusting the company's business policy to the new situation. With a view to improving the financial status of his organization first of all, he effected reduction of dividends on several occasions. In the five years commencing 1929, the rate of dividends were reduced to 4 or 6 per cent and more than once shareholders even had to be satisfied with a 3 per cent dividend.

The steadfast policy of Mr. Hashimoto, however, began to bear fruit commencing with the first term of 1936, which contributed to the consolidation of the company's foundation to no small extent.

Regularity characterizes his daily habits. Morning begins with radio exercise for the benefit of health and the whole day is spent in disposing of affairs of various concerns with which he is connected, numbering more than twenty, including the Tokyo Gas Co., Dai-Nippon Airways Co., Niigata Iron Works, Nippon Special Steel Pipe Co., etc. Although he has now reached the ripe old age of 77, he is still quite vigorous and surpasses young men in the matter of moral vigor. With gardening and reading as his only hobbies, he is grimly determined to devote the rest of his life to the cause of the country through oil industry. Much is expected of his profound ability and mature experience.

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Reserve Funds	60,710,000

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For particulars apply to the Managers.

TRUST FIRMS WILL OPEN BRANCHES IN SHANGHAI

Nomura, Yasuda Companies to Start Business With Control Over Enemy Assets

As the first step toward the general advance of Japanese trust companies to the southern regions, the Nomura and Yasuda Trust Companies have decided to open branches in Shanghai.

The Finance Ministry and the China Affairs Board recently issued permission for the opening of the Shanghai branches of these two trust concerns.

It is understood that the two trust companies will start their activities in Shanghai with control over the enemy assets in the port city.

Enormous enemy assets in the occupied areas in the southern regions are expected to be placed under the supervision of Japanese trust companies one after another following the opening of branches of other leading trust companies in the southern regions, it is further revealed.

Bill Clearings

September 5
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	156,576	122,102
Balance	23,926	16,930

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ¥ 80,300,000

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The Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd.

BALANCE SHEET
30th June, 1942

ASSETS

	Yen
Cash on Hand and in Banks	228,668,116.13
Money at Call and Short Notice	69,455,000.00
Government and Municipal Bonds	682,398,911.27
Other Bonds	224,653,303.92
Stocks and Shares	31,933,897.35
Loans and Bills Discounted	1,238,571,355.27
Foreign Bills Bought	10,580,143.78
Due from Other Banks	47,048,223.31
Acceptances and Guarantees as per Contra	10,274,695.54
Bank Premises and Real Estates	21,722,573.97
Temporary Payment	553,737.68
Money in Trust (Pension Reserve Fund)	6,689,197.68
Capital Uncalled	37,500,000.00
	2,610,049,155.90

LIABILITIES

	Yen
Deposits	2,371,367,976.46
Foreign Bills Sold	32,654.60
Due to Other Banks	7,702,496.84
Acceptances and Guarantees	10,274,695.54
Interest accrued on Deposits etc	13,474,354.49
Rebate on Bills Discounted not yet due	5,975,344.84
Sundry Accounts	2,114,542.47
Accounts en route	713,437.51
Capital	100,000,000.00
Reserve Funds	79,951,446.77
Profit for the Half Year	18,442,206.38
(Including profit brought forward from last term ¥12,051,489.59)	2,610,049,155.90

APPROPRIATION OF PROFIT

	Yen
By Profit for the Half Year	18,442,206.38
To Legal Reserve Fund	1,000,000.00
„ Special Reserve Fund	1,000,000.00
„ Pension Reserve Fund	750,000.00
„ Bonus	125,000.00
„ Staff's Bonus (Part)	103,040.00
„ Dividend @ 8% p. a.	2,500,000.00
„ Balance carried forward to next term	12,964,166.38
	18,442,206.38

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1942

Roosevelt's Vain Appeal

President Roosevelt on September 3 delivered before the assembly of the International Student Service a speech which purported to be addressed to the youths of the world. An analysis of the speech, however, will show that the speech was nothing more than an appeal directed toward the youths of America—a desperate, frightened appeal begging the American youths to fight for a cause which apparently they do not understand nor support. The youths of the world and the student delegates from the twenty-nine so-called "United Nations" were merely a backdrop, a sounding board, to set forth the call which was intended chiefly for the diffident youths of Roosevelt's own country.

The theatrical setting provided for the occasion was in the usual Rooseveltian style. There was the obvious striving for the dramatic. Hence the backdrop of delegates from twenty-nine different "nations". What Roosevelt did not mention in his speech, of course, was the fact that most of the twenty-nine were ghost nations, states which are no longer in existence or which are the mere vassals of Britain or the United States. He obviously was not wasting his breath on them; he was really talking primarily to the young people of America.

The obvious striving for the dramatic was also to be seen in the way in which Roosevelt tried to draw attention to himself by opening his speech with an account of what he purported to be the reactions to his speech in the Axis countries. Here he set up straw men and knocked them down in an attempt to impress his listeners with his own importance and power. He even purported to tell what the Tokyo radio broadcast was saying about him. If Roosevelt and his advisers are really listening to the Tokyo radio, it will do them good if they will take to heart what they hear. It would be enlightening also if he would tell his people all that comes over the air from Tokyo, instead of merely some distorted, misinterpreted fragment. Then the American people would believe less than ever in his speeches, to be sure, but they would know what they really need to know about their true situation in the war. As it was, however, for those who are discerning enough to read between the lines, Roosevelt revealed plenty of facts about the state of American youths which was presumably not his intention to reveal. But when the situation is as unsatisfactory as it apparently is in the United States, no matter what the President may try to say, the truth will out.

In the first place, the very fact that Roosevelt found it necessary to address a special appeal to the American youths in this manner is a confession of the fact that the attitude of the American youth is not all that the leaders of the United States would desire. The speech dealt principally with the reasons why the youths of America should be willing to fight in this war, which shows that the youths of America still need to be argued with, that they are not yet convinced that they should go out all over the world to die for the mistakes of their leaders.

It is highly significant that a substantial portion of this argument was directed specifically to the youths of America who have been drafted to serve in the fighting forces of the United States. These American soldiers and sailors and marines who are now pouring out their life's blood in futile battles all over the world are asking why it is that their sacrifice is necessary. These men are asking why it is that they are being sent out to die in the Solomons and Belgian Congo and Iceland and India and other strange places which by no stretch of the imagination can be considered as scenes of legitimate American interest, places which most of the American soldiers had never even heard of until a few short weeks ago.

In the light of the obvious blunders committed by the American leaders before the war, it is no wonder that the youth of America need to be appealed to with high-powered argument! It is no wonder that even soldiers and sailors have to be subjected to appeals and arguments! But it will be difficult indeed for the arguments to carry conviction because of the obvious seriousness of the mistakes which have been made. Even Roosevelt himself in his speech could not avoid confessing some of these mistakes, although naturally he did not confess them all.

For instance, he confessed that in the last World War the younger generation had been cruelly betrayed. After bearing the burden of the combat, the young people had been forced to inherit all the ills that the war had left in its wake. "In the economic crisis which followed the false prosperity after the first World War, many young men and women suffered even more than their elders. They were denied opportunities for education, training for work, and even food to build up healthy bodies", he admitted. What he left unsaid, but what can readily be inferred is that in the light of this betrayal after the first World War, the youths of America are asking why they should be sent out again to slaughter. What assurance is there that this time the war means something different and that after the war they will be meted out a fairer treatment?

To this fundamental question which the youths of America are asking, Roosevelt has no satisfactory answer. He can only say to the youths of America that they must fight, for "the road that has led you to the Solomon Islands, or the Red Sea, or the coast of France is, in fact, an extention of Main Street". But how can anyone believe that these places are an extension of Main Street unless one believes with Roosevelt and the war-mongers of the older generation that now is the golden opportunity for America to establish a world empire extending to all the far corners of the earth? Are the youths of America willing to die to satisfy such imperialistic ambitions of an older generation which has already betrayed them before?

To this natural questioning, Roosevelt can only weakly reply: "We at home are supremely conscious of our obligation to you, now and in the future. We will not let you down. We know that in the minds of many of you are thoughts of interrupted education, interrupted careers, delayed opportunities for getting a job. The solution of such problems will not be left, as it was the last time, to mere chance. . . . When you come home, we do not propose to involve you, as the last time, in a domestic economic mess of our own making. . . . You will not have to tell your children that you fought in vain, that you were betrayed." But after this damning confession and apology, he can give no real assurance of better prospects this time. He can only say concerning prospects for a better world after the war: "You will have to take your part in shaping that world. You will earn it by what you do now, but you will not obtain it if you leave the job for others to do alone."

In short, Roosevelt is calling upon the youths of America to make the supreme sacrifice for the cause of extending Main Street into all parts of the world. But in return, he can promise no fair treatment after the war for those who perform the task, but he tells them that they must earn their place in the world of the future by what they do now. It must be cold comfort to the youth of America to hear such a message. No amount of embellishments about the Atlantic Charter and the four freedoms can hide the fact that the stage is set again for the betrayal of youth as it was after the last World War.

It is no wonder that there are many people in America who refuse to swallow Roosevelt's words. How formidable is this group can be seen by the fact that Roosevelt himself was forced to take cognizance of this element in his speech. His bitter tirade against this group cannot be anything other than an admission of fear and hatred felt toward an intelligent and independent minority who refuse to be fooled by his demagogic harangue.

Such a speech delivered under such conditions, containing such arguments directed to such a group, evidencing such uneasiness, fear, and hatred, can only mean that Roosevelt with his utter lack of a real constructive program for the youth of his country is having the greatest difficulty covering up his lack with a mere flow of impressive words.

A Year Ago Today

September 6, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

In a move to cope with any eventuality which might arise, the People's Assembly of Thailand approved a three-point emergency program, providing for the punishment by death of persons who plot against the State, full cooperation by the people in case of aggression, the right of the Government to restrict the business of the people which is detrimental to the State.

* * *

President Roosevelt was bringing the nation closer to the brink of war with his order to the United States naval forces in the North Atlantic to eliminate the Axis U-Boats. The President took this action immediately after the sinking of the Greer.

TRANSPORTING OF WORLD GOODS MAY IN FUTURE REST ON JAPAN

Allied Shipping Losses in War Will Make Japan The Foremost Maritime Nation

By MASAKAZU SUMITA

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

Although Japan is waging the Pacific war to secure its lebensraum in Greater East Asia based on the principle of co-existence and co-prosperity, incidentally it may be viewed as Japan's war on British shipping. Until the outbreak of the current international gigantomachy, Britain had been the most important "waggoner" of the seas occupying a predominant position in world shipping. It had approximately one-third of the total registered vessels in the world. Of the 68 million tons of vessels afloat throughout the world, British shipping bottoms aggregated 22 million tons.

The possession of rich colonies and overseas dominions in the four corners of the globe, enabled Pax Britannica to maintain its hegemony in the world as a maritime Power. From these far off possessions, including India, Australia and Canada, it acquired and imported raw materials, and after processing them, shipped them to various countries and the colonies. Such a stimulus spurred the need of having a mammoth fleet of transport vessels, which by carrying freight from one place to another gave it a golden opportunity to amass wealth. This proves that Britain was able to develop its shipping industry and earn huge profits from shipping on account of its possession of colonies and dominions in remote places.

Big Shipping Income

British history of the past five centuries indicate that Britain has accumulated wealth largely due to highly lucrative income from shipping business. In modern times, shipping income exercises a far-reaching influence on the economic life of a nation. Roughly speaking, it may be said that in Japan freight charge represents about one-third of the commodity price. An analysis of the cost of the principal commodities we consume every day, such as sugar, lumber, iron, coal and salt, discloses that one-third of the sales prices of these articles covers the freight cost. This ratio of freight charge to the sales prices of goods was far greater in olden days. In the past, Britain by controlling the major sea-lanes obtained materials from India, Australia and other British Empire countries at a far too cheap rate, but sold them to other countries at such prices that it netted a large margin of profit.

Prior to the commencement of the current international upheaval, British shipping receipts never slipped below the level of 600 million yen, which sum was used for balancing the international trade accounts. Immediately before and after the Manchurian incident, Japan's shipping receipts annually aggregated 100 to 200 million yen, which it found very useful in settling its international trade balances. British shipping, which has a long history of almost 500 years, ultimately became the most powerful organization, because it consolidated its accumulation of wealth through freight receipts derived from international shipping. Increased shipping receipts naturally enabled Britain to build a huge and efficient merchant marine, the smooth operation of which yielded great profits. This cycle of expansion of merchant marine and increase in shipping receipts constituted the basis of British supremacy in the world.

Suffering Now

Britain, which was somewhat fortunate in the last World War, is, at present, suffering from great difficulties to solve the shipping problem owing to its inability to continue hostilities successfully against Japan, Germany and Italy. In normal times, it was able to increase its wealth because of its scattered colonial possessions; but now it has been confronted with almost insurmountable obstacles to maintain regular shipping contacts with them, for they are situated far off from its main control point. War entails the consumption of enormous amounts of goods and corresponding volume of shipping bottoms to carry them. In the case of Britain, the shipping requirements are still greater, since its colonies are located in distant parts. Expert opinions both in Britain and in Germany assert that London will not be able to prolong the current war unless it maintains its shipping tonnage always above the level of 10 million. But already the activities of German U-boats and the Japanese Navy have seriously depleted its shipping capacity, causing it to face an acute shortage in transport bottoms.

It is a fact that the Axis Powers are directing their efforts to reduce the British shipping bottoms as much as possible. No accurate figure is available as to the tonnage lost by Britain since the beginning of the European war; still it could be roughly estimated at about 10 million tons. Computing its loss at this figure, it is noticed that its prewar level of 22 million tons of shipping has been reduced to 12 million tons. Meanwhile, it has chartered some six million tons of vessels under the registration of foreign countries, such as Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Greece and the Netherlands. With these chartered ships, it is still operating approximately 18 million tons of transport bottoms. Therefore, it appears that it will be able to hold out for some time, in spite of the critical position it is now facing. Yet it must be pointed out that the burden of Britain has been rendered much heavier by the war in Greater East Asia.

Doesn't Count

The United States owns about 10 million tons of vessels, but the tonnage of actually serviceable ocean-going ships is believed to be between six and seven million. At any rate, the merchant marine of the United States is not a factor, which has already shrunk a great deal due to German submarine operations. Moreover, it is highly problematic whether America can aid Britain in replenishing its losses in shipping bottoms. On the other hand, the smooth execution of Washington's program of constructing a huge fleet of transport ships does not seem to be feasible in the face of material scarcity in the United States.

In contrast to Britain, Japan is enjoying an advantageous position, since the territories under its occupation are situated within easy reach. Even the furthest units of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, including Java and Malaya, are within the limits of that area which is known to Japanese mariners as the "near sea shipping zone." This fact signifies that Japan's wartime minimum bottom requirements are far smaller than that of Britain. Nevertheless, it is hardly necessary to say that Japan must attain a substantial increase in its tonnage in the future in order to construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and achieve industrial development there.

As to the tonnage of vessels needed for the development of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, divergent views have been advanced by different sections since the beginning of this year. But generally speaking, the consensus of opinions seems to be that Japan must possess at least 20 million tons in order to construct and develop the East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere, and prepare for the future. The estimate is based on the one hand on the statistical data concerning cargo movements and bottoms required therefor within the now designated Co-Prosperity Sphere during the last quinquenniad. The annual average volume of export and import shipments within this zone for the past five years, for instance, is said to have been approximately 170 million tons. To transport these cargoes, some eight million tons of British, American, German, French, Japanese and other vessels were operated. Of the total tonnage, about five million tons were represented by regular liners and the rest by tramp ships.

Sweeping Changes Seen

On the other hand, it should be observed that there are ample possibilities of undertaking sweeping, fundamental changes in the economic structure and conditions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the future. Therefore, it is obvious that Japan's shipping bottom requirements henceforward must be determined not on the basis of past statistics, but in consonance with the Japanese conception of constructing the sphere itself. Attention should also be directed to the future position of Japan in the world shipping business after the completion of the construction of the Greater East Asia mutual prosperity zone. Moreover, it is generally believed that revolutionary changes will occur in the international shipping situation after the termination of the present Axis-"Democracy" war, and that Britain and America are likely to witness a reduction in their merchant shipping tonnage. This means that time may come when Japanese ships shall have to carry its share of world cargoes separate from regional activity. In that event Japan will need at least 20 million tons of vessels.

When Japanese shipping advanced rapidly into India, Britain resorted to every possible means to restrict its activities. For instance, it prohibited Japanese vessels from navigating in certain sectors of the Indian coast and tightened the customs regulations or imposed extra tonnage dues on Japanese ships. Similar restrictive measures were adopted in Australia, too. The United States also resorted to all sorts of discriminatory measures against Japanese ships, including the limitation of coastal navigation both on the Pacific and the Atlantic.

Was Very Active

Before the start of the Pacific war, Japanese ships played a very important part in shipping services in the Atlantic. Activities of Japanese vessels were rather remarkable between New York and Hamburg and between New York and South American ports. Their operations were also brisk on the New York-Japan, Australia-Europe and Canada-Europe routes. In brief, Japanese shipping industry, which had reached the world level during the first World War, expanded its activities to all shipping routes in the postbellum years. It is because of this striking growth of Japanese shipping that Britain attempted to utilize every chance to curtail its activities.

The notable expansion of Japanese shipping is ascribed to the intrinsic quality of Japanese seamen and vessels. In regard to the quality of Japanese seamen, it may be mentioned that they undertake employment in ships not merely to make a living, but more often to display their patriotic urge in contributing their share to the advancement of Japanese shipping. On the other hand, British and American ship hands sign on for jobs on voyages animated by a purely material desire. In Japanese seamen, moreover, there is a spirit of self-abnegation, which is not noticeable in the character of Anglo-American crews.

As for the quality of Japanese ships, it has to be admitted that scientific and technical advance attained by this country in that regard during the recent years has been remarkable. Many branches of our manufacturing industries have also recorded phenomenal development. The excellent quality of Japanese spinning and electric machinery is widely recognized. Similary, our shipbuilding industry ranks as a first class. On the other hand, our technique in constructing warships is excellent as evidenced from the brilliant successes of our Navy in the War of Greater East Asia. It is of course, true that Japan assimilated the technique of modern shipbuilding from Western countries, but it nationalized the same within such a short time that it was able to help the Allies in the first World War by supplying shipping bottoms.

Fast Builder

It may be recalled that in accordance with the terms of the ship-iron exchange agreement concluded between Japan and the United States during the first World War, our country sent 200,000 tons of merchant ships to America in exchange for 200,000 tons of steel. Those ships were constructed with such amazing speed that one of them was completed in only 47 days. Even then, they were found better in quality than vessels built in the United States at that time. It is well known that vessels constructed in the United States in those days were tied up after the termination of the war, and that a majority of them were scrapped later; whereas the Japanese-made vessels of that time are still in operation today. This testifies to the fact that Japan was far ahead of the United States in shipbuilding technique even before the outbreak of the last World War. Prior to the start of the current European war, Japan sold ships to the Soviet Union, Thailand and South American countries. Orders were even received from Britain and France.

There is no reason to doubt that Japanese shipbuilding technique has not only reached a high state of perfection, but also superiority. Attention may be focused on the fact that de luxe liners, such as the Argentine Maru and Tatuta Maru have been built in Japan. Some may question as to whether Japan is equipped with facilities and technique to construct 60,000 to 80,000-ton luxury liners like the Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth and Normandie. The most simple reply would be that Japan has not yet constructed such mammoth passenger carriers because necessity in that regard has not yet arisen. In the Pacific region, which is Japan's lifeline, the need of such large ships has not been felt. If necessity arises, there is no reason why Japan should not build "floating cities."

Just as the excellent quality of Japanese vessels is acknowleded, so the quality of testing and inspection of ships by officers of Japan is internationally admitted. In addition, reports of the Shipbuilding Society of the United Kingdom have very often praised Japanese vessels and have appreciated the technical worth of Japanese shipbuilding engineers. In recent years, Japan began to build specially designed freighters, and the pattern of this new, unique type of vessels was immediately adopted by the shipbuilders of Britain and the United States.

War on British Shipping

It is almost certain that Japan's next move in the Pacific hostilities will be a relentless war on British shipping in the Orient. The essential and urgent task before Japan today is to augment its fleet of ocean-going vessels. In order to attain this objective, the Japanese Government has set up a system to construct certain standardized vessels under a well-perceived synthetic construction plan. The system is directed toward enhancing the shipbuilding efficiency and technique for the speedy construction of a great number of new vessels at lower costs. It appears that a shipbuilding corporation has been established under the system for the purpose of awarding all building contracts to shipbuilders on a co-ordinated basis and selling such

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FICKLENESS OF U.S. POLICY TOWARD JAPAN IS DISCLOSED

Friendly Attitude Suddenly Abandoned After The London Naval Conference

By RYO HASEGAWA
(From The Dai Toa Senshi)

Part II

With the inauguration of the Roosevelt administration in 1933, there was a definite shift of stress in the "Far Eastern" policy of the United States. Although the American Government still upheld the principles of the Nine Power Treaty and the Pact of Paris, fewer protests were registered at Tokyo and efforts to secure cooperative action against Japan sharply diminished. For a while at least, the tense situation which had prevailed between Japan and the United States appeared to have been somewhat eased.

March 31 of the following year was the 80th anniversary of the conclusion of the first American-Japanese Treaty of Amity. Commemorating the occasion, Mr. Koki Hirota, the Japanese Foreign Minister, issued a statement in which he pointed out that the foundations of the traditional friendship between the two countries "is increasing in firmness and solidarity" and expressed his firm belief that "our two countries, close neighbors across the Pacific, are bound to cooperate economically and culturally, and that the continued cooperation would contribute abundantly, as in the past, to the peace and prosperity of the entire world."

The Foreign Minister also expressed his conviction that "viewed in the light of the broad aspects of the situation and studied from all possible angles, no questions exist between our two countries that is fundamentally incapable of amicable solution. I do not doubt that all issues pending between the two nations will be settled in a satisfactory manner when examined with a good understanding on the part of the other's position, discussed with an open mind and in all frankness, and approached with a spirit of cooperation and conciliation and friendship."

Reply Not Friendly

The reply of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, was no less friendly. It affirmed his belief in the efficacy of pacific processes and stated his readiness to receive "any suggestion calculated to maintain and to increase this friendliness and cordiality which have constantly marked, since the conclusion of our first treaty, the relations between our two countries."

A gradual improvement in Japanese-American relations was taking place; but later in the same year, when, at the London Naval Conference, Japan demanded that the 5-5-3 ratio be discarded and the principle of equality be adopted, the attitude of the United States towards her began to assume a hostile coloring again. The situation between the two countries was further aggravated by the dispute which arose over the question of petroleum control in Mancuria. Then just as the year 1934 was coming to a close, Japanese American relations took a decided turn for the worse upon our notification to the United States of our intention to terminate the Washington Naval Treaty.

The Roosevelt regime which had taken office in the midst of an acute economic crisis, was exerting much effort toward relieving unemployment and bringing back prosperity. But at the same time, in view of the worsening situation between Japan and America, the United States Government announced its intention of building up their Navy to "treaty limit;" and soon embarked on a naval expansion program.

With the arrival of 1937 and the expiration of the Washington Naval agreement, the tempo of America's armament program, which clearly had Japan as its target, was stepped up to a new high. Already some were beginning to say that a Japanese-American conflict was inevitable.

Proposal Is Rejected

No sooner had the China Incident broken out with the clash at Marco Polo Bridge in Peking on July 7, 1937, than the American State Department, after consultations, with the British Foreign Office, offered to mediate in the affair. Our Government, however, turned down this proposal.

Then on the 17th of the same month, Secretary of State Hull issued a carefully formulated declaration of American policy. Although it referred to neither Japan nor China, it was obviously intended to be a warning to the latter. America's adherence to the following set of principles was expressed in the statement:

"This country constantly and consistently advocate maintenance of peace. We advocate national and international self-restraint. We advocate abstinence by all nations from the use of force in the pursuit of policy and from interference in the internal affairs of other nations. We advocate adjustment of problems in international relations by processes of peaceful negotiations and agreement. We advocate faithful observance of international treaties.

"Upholding the principle of the sanctity of treaties, we believe in modification of provisions of treaties, when need therefor arises, by orderly processes carried out in a spirit of mutual helpfulness and accommodation. We believe in respect by all nations for the rights of others and performance by all nations of established regulations. We stand for the revitalizing and strengthening of international law.

"We advocate steps toward promotion of economic stability the world over. We advocate the lowering or removing of excessive tariff barriers in international trade.

"We believe in limitation and reduction of armament. Realizing the necessity for maintaining armed forces adequate for national security, we are prepared to reduce or increase our own armed forces in proportion to reductions and increases made by other countries.

"We avoid entering into alliances of entangling commitments, but we believe in cooperative effort by peaceful and practicable means in support of the principles hereinbefore stated."

Stimson Issues Statement

Then with the spread of the Sino-Japanese conflagration to Shanghai, Secretary of State Hull issued the following statement:

"The situation at Shanghai is in many respects unique. Shanghai is a great cosmopolitan center, with a population of over three million, a port which has been developed by the nationals of many countries, at which there have prevailed mutually advantageous contacts of all types and varieties between and among the Chinese and people of almost all other countries of the world. At Shanghai there exists a multiplicity of rights and interests which are of inevitable concern to many countries, including the United States.

"In the present situation, the American Government is engaged in facilitating in every way possible an orderly and safe removal of American citizens from areas where there is special danger. Further it is the policy of the American Government to afford its nationals appropriate protection, primarily against mobs or other uncontrolled elements. For that purpose, it has for many years maintained small detachments of armed forces in China, and for that purpose it is sending the present small reinforcement. These armed forces there have no mission of aggression. It is their function to be of assistance toward the maintenance of order and security. It has been the desire and intention of the American Government to remove these forces when performance of their function of protection is no longer called for, and such remains its desire and expectation.

"The issues and problems which are of concern to this Government in the present situation in the Pacific area go far beyond merely the immediate question of protection of the nationals and interests of the United States. The conditions which prevail in that area are intimately connected with and have a direct and fundamental relationship to the general principles of policy to which attention was called in the statement of July 16, which statement has evoked expressions of approval from more than 50 governments. This Government is firmly of the opinion that the principles summarized in that statment should effectively govern international relationships.

Of Concern to All

"When there unfortunately arises in any part of the world the threat or the existence of serious hostilities, the matter is of concern to all nations. Without attempting to pass judgment regarding the merits of the controversy, we appeal to all parties to refrain from resorting to war. We urge that they settle their differences in accordance with principles which in the opinion of not only our people but of most peoples of the world should govern international relationships. We consider applicable throughout the world, in the Pacific area as elsewhere, the principles set forth in the statement of July 16. That statement of principles is comprehensive and basic. It embraces the principles embodied in many treaties, including the Washington Conference treaty and the Kellogg-Briand Pact of Paris.

"From the beginning of the present controversy in the Far East, we have been urging upon both the Chinese and Japanese Governments the importance of refraining from hostilities and of maintaining peace. We have been participating constantly in consultations with interested governments directed toward peaceful adjustment. This Government does not believe in political alliances or entanglements, nor does it believe in extreme isolation. It believes in internal cooperation for the purpose of seeking through pacific methods the achievement of those objectives set forth in the statement of July 16. In the light of our well-defined attitude and policies, and within the range thereof, this Government is giving most soli-

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